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FLASHBACK *published by the*

WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

Vol. XVI, No. 4 W. J. LEMKE, Editor OCTOBER, 1966

CANE HILL MILL

The last water mill located at Cane Hill on JORDAN creek was three stories high. First story built of stone. It had the largest wheel west of the Mississippi and the second largest in the world. It was a grist and flour mill and one of the few steam and water powered mills. Steam was used when water was low.

THIS PICTURE WAS DRAWN FROM The DESCRIPTION GIVEN BY MR. AND MRS. STANLEY YATES, MR. J.F. YATES AND MR. C.W. PITTS, ALL HAVING SEEN THE MILL WHILE IT WAS IN OPERATION →

PEN-AND-INK DRAWING
BY M. E. OLIVER
OF HUNSTVILLE, ARK.

MR. OLIVER SHOWING
SCALE MODEL
WHICH HE CONSTRUCTED
OF THE CANE HILL MILL

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
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Vol. XVI No. 4 W. J. Lemke, editor November 1966

APPLE INDUSTRY AT CANE HILL, ARKANSAS

by Lacy P. McColloch

From the beginning early settlers found that apple trees thrived on the deep soil at Cane Hill. In keeping with subsistence farming, which was practiced during the pioneering years and for many years after the Civil War, most farms had a home orchard. Pioneers brought appleseeds and later others brought nursery stock. From these sources and from chance seedlings sprang a considerable collection of named varieties of apples.

The goal of the home orchardist was to have apples maturing from early summer until late fall. Apples were eaten fresh, sauced, fried, baked, stewed and made into pies. Then for the winter supply some were dried, some made into apple butter, and late keepers were stored in cellars, insulated stone houses or in hay in the barn. Cider, an essential for making apple butter, was made in good supply. In addition to use in making apple butter, some of the cider or perhaps the apple peelings were fermented to make vinegar.

To some extent this way of life was continued by many people at Cane Hill until after 1900. Changes in rail transportation and refrigeration brought about by World War I, together with the arrival of the automobile, spelled doom to subsistence farming. With it went a way of life that nurtured self reliance and family teamwork.

Propagating nurseries were established at Cane Hill as early as 1833. The period between the Civil War and World War I, however, was the era of apple growing, not only at Cane Hill but throughout the Ozark uplift of Arkansas and Missouri. At Cane Hill there seemed to be a natural tendency for many prominent farmers to become amateur pomologists. Their interest in developing and testing seedlings and in introducing new varieties did much to promote the local apple industry.

To historians, H. P. Gould, pomologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, did a great service following his visit to the Ozark Region, when he published Agriculture Department Bulletin 275 entitled "Apples and Peaches in the Ozark Region."

In discussing the origin of apple varieties, Mr. Gould recorded what history he could gather from the older inhabitants of the region. He traced three varieties to early Cane Hill nurseries. These varieties are Shannon, Howard Sweet, and Wilson June.

The Shannon, or Shannon Pippin as it was sometimes called at Cane Hill, is a handsome apple of excellent dessert quality. This variety was brought to Cane Hill very early and was grown with pride in most of the early home orchards. The fruits are large with a smooth, yellow skin that is sometimes faintly blushed. As the fruits ripened, after harvest, the waxy skin coat gradually develops a greasy texture. The flesh is yellow, juicy and has a pleasant aroma and flavor. The aroma from only two or three apples is enough to scent a room. The trees varied in size and vigor, but those growing under the most favorable conditions were large and persisted for many years. The weakness that kept the Shannon from becoming an important commercial variety is its tendency to set only a light crop of fruits.

A statement from U.S.D.A. Bulletin 275 concerning the origin of the Shannon is credited to John B. Gill of Springdale, Ark., who in 1884 wrote, "It (the Shannon apple) was brought to Boonsboro (Cane Hill), This county, in 1833 by a Mr. Rector from Indiana, along with a lot of other trees which he brought here for sale, I think from an Ohio nursery, and heeled in at Kidd's Mill, one mile south of Boonsboro. The Shannon Pippin being small and scrubby, just as they are growing in my nursery today, no one cared to buy them. The labels were finally lost from the trees and Mr. Granville Shannon bought the lot (only 20) at reduced price and planted them six miles south of Boonsboro where some of the trees at least are growing."

The source of Mr. Gill's information, he states, was "One J. B. Russell of Boonsboro, who had operated a nursery almost in sight of Kidd's Mill since about the time (1833) the trees were brought there."

This establishes James B. Russell as one of the earliest nurserymen at Cane Hill. Russell's farm was located on the Dutch Mills road about two miles southwest of the Cane Hill village. His land lay on both sides of the road and that to the north of the road extended to Jordan Creek. The northeast corner was perhaps within a quarter mile of the site believed to be the location of Kidd's Mill, directly to the north of the village of Clyde.

Another Cane Hill nursery operated before the Civil War was owned by Earles Holt. The exact location of his nursery is unknown. Earles Holt moved from this farm several years before the war and in fact died in 1859. The nursery was abandoned during the Civil War, but after the war the nursery was cleaned up and many trees were sold.

One of the seedlings from the Holt nursery planted by Mr. Howard near Cincinnati, Ark., was later named Howard Sweet. The fruits were described as large and sweet and were highly colored with a heavy bloom.

In the spring of 1865 Albert and A. J. Wilson planted about 1,000 apple trees from the Holt nursery. These trees were several years old when they were set several miles northeast of Lincoln, Ark. When they fruited in 1867 one seedling stood apart as worthy of being named. David Moore had recently started a nursery at Lincoln and he named the seedling Wilson June. The fruits were described as medium to large, yellowish with dark crimson stripes, sweet when ripe in late July or early August.

APPLE BLOSSOM FESTIVAL

Fayetteville — First Prize

We take pleasure in presenting two pages of pictures of the 1926 Apple Blossom Festival held at Rogers. These are from an attractive folder put out by the Union Life Insurance Company of Rogers. We are reproducing pictures of the parade floats entered by Washington County communities. Other towns represented by elaborate floats were Lowell, Gravette, Hiwasse, Bentonville, Sulphur Springs, Pea Ridge, Siloam Springs and Rogers, all in Benton County. This souvenir of 40 years ago was brought to our office by Dr. Max McAllister, who found it among his mother's possessions.

Northwest Arkansas Apple Blossom Festival, Rogers, Ark., April 15, 1926
Bank of Commerce
Marianna
Ark.
Queen of the Apple Blossoms

The Queen — Miss Lillian Ivie

Coronation at Rogers

Sizable apple orchards were planted in Cane Hill township from 1870 until about 1910. Some of the largest growers were James Ross, Thomas Kirby, David Ross, Henry Pyeatt, Richard Bean, Henry Jackson, William Rodgers, Clem McColloch, Samuel Cole, J. S. Edmiston and Lafayette Brewster. Varieties such as Red June, Summer Queen, Early Harvest, Bell Flower, Polman's Sweet, Ben Davis (called Kentucky Red), Limbertwig, Geniton, Winesap, Northern Spy, Oliver Red, Shannon, and Willowtwig were among the many varieties grown.

The Russell farm was sold to Samuel Cole many years after the Civil War and he too succeeded in growing apples, especially on land sloping to the north. Between 1900 and 1907 the president of Stark Brothers Nursery, Louisiana, Missouri, spent considerable time at Cane Hill for reasons of health. During that time he worked with Mr. Cole in cross-pollinating apples, trying to improve the Ben Davis.

At the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, Washington County, Arkansas, apples won top prizes in assorted varieties and in quality. This brought attention to Washington County apples and extended the market. Prizes were taken again at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904.

The year 1907 found apple growing and marketing at about its peak at Cane Hill. The best quality fruits were barrelled and shipped. J. S. Edmiston and Son bought and barrelled apples that year. When a strike stopped the supply of barrels, Edmiston and Son manufactured their own until strikers burned their barrel factory and equipment. Samuel P. McColloch also bought apples in 1907 and supervised packing for McHenry and Bryan, a Fayetteville-based firm.

Apples that were not of quality to barrel were evaporated. The Ben Davis made the best evaporated product because the naturally white flesh required little bleaching. The Limbertwig was a sure-crop variety unless destroyed by freezing weather. This was strictly a cooking apple and gave a high yield of evaporated product per bushel, but it was difficult to bleach because of the greenish colored flesh.

In 1907 three evaporators operated by J. S. Edmiston and Son yielded 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of evaporated fruit a day. Evaporated apples had been big business for many years, but in 1907 the market broke and never recovered. World War I brought about changes in refrigeration and since that time the market has been supplied with fresh apples. That, together with the canned products, largely eliminated the market for evaporated apples.

A great many varieties of apples were planted at Cane Hill before the industry declined. At an apple show held at Cane Hill in 1920 entries were in such quantity that the auditorium of the old college building was completely lined with exhibits. Such a show was a crowning achievement in an industry which then passed from the scene in an area of changing agriculture.

(For other accounts of apples, see FLASHBACK Feb. 1959, "The Seedling That Made Good"; Feb. 1961, "Rise and Fall of the Apple Empire"; Sept. 1962, "Apple Varieties Originated in Washington County".)

THE CANE HILL COLLEGE BELL

by Conrow R. Miller

London has its Big Ben whose chimes are a part of the everyday life of that city, and without which Londoners would feel something was missing. Cane Hill has its bell and the citizens attitude toward it and their affection are similar to that of their British cousins.

The whole community was brought to an abrupt realization recently, that they might have to get along without the bell. It was discovered by Bryan Reed that the bell was missing from its accustomed place in the belfry where it has hung for years. Nobody knew exactly when it was taken, of course. A news story was put in the Fayetteville daily paper and that evening the county sheriff had a call saying that the bell would be found in the parking lot at the University Stadium. This proved to be true and a truck was dispatched for it at once. It is again hanging where it has been for so long.

In the early days of the college, Uncle Rankin Pyeatte, one of the board of trustees, was notified by a friend of his who was the captain of a river boat, the Grapeshot, that his boat had sunk at Van Buren and that he would give the bell to the college if they would salvage it.

No time was wasted. Mr. Pyeatte immediately took an ox team of four and a wagon, along with axes to clear a way over the mountains, and off they went to Van Buren. It was necessary to hire divers to remove the bell from the craft and it was loaded on the wagon to make its slow trip back over the mountains to the young college.

A derrick-like belfry was erected and the bell hung. Shortly it was ringing out the hours for the school and the countryside. It was said that the sound carried as far over the hills as Cove Creek on some days. It became a part of the lives of all in the community.

When most of Cane Hill was burned after the battle of Prairie Grove, the old belfry was put to the torch and the bell crashed to the ground cracking so badly as a result, that it was no longer usable. As soon as the war was over, the college assisted by local contributions, sent the bell back to the Cincinnati, Ohio, foundry where it was originally cast, for re-casting.

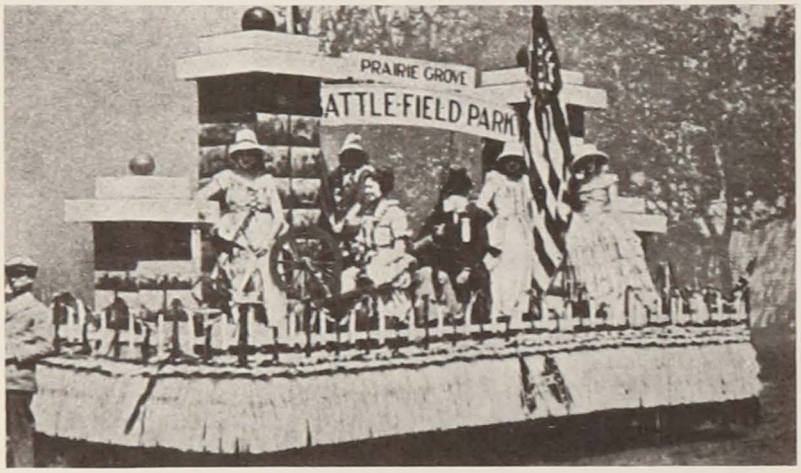
Although the college burned again, the bell was intact and was moved to the new location of the brick structure that still stands. After some years in an open belfry the school decided it needed a better housing, and a new enclosed bell tower was erected. This has somewhat shortened the distance it can be heard, though it still is heard all over Cane Hill.

The old college chapel was the sanctuary for the local Presbyterian USA group and the bell served as a summons to Sunday School and church to toll mournfully for funerals and joyfully for weddings. A custom that goes into the dim recesses of history is that of ringing out the old year and in the new. It is also rung on July 4.

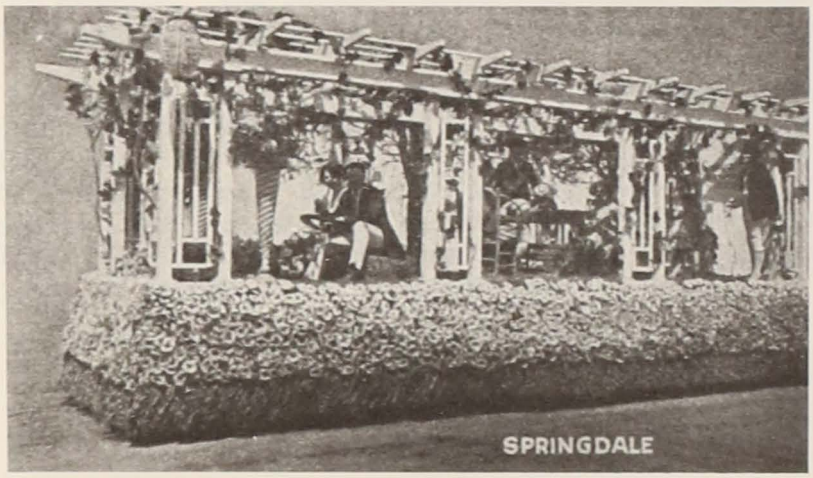
Many people go to look at the bell and to give it a short ring or two. Perhaps somebody will see fit to erect a more ornamental bell tower with adequate protection to prevent the entrance of vandals.

APPLE BLOSSOM FESTIVAL

Lincoln Float



Prairie Grove Float



Springdale Float

PASTORS
of the
Cane Hill Cumberland Presbyterian Congregation
(Oldest church in Washington County)

(Editor's note: This is the first attempt that we know of to compile a list of the pastors who served the Cane Hill Church from 1828 to 1966--138 years. There may be an argument or two, but if in doubt you are safe in assuming that Major F. R. Earle filled in, when it was impossible to get a regular pastor. Our early records are authentic because the original Session Minutes have been preserved. Also, the modern era is well authenticated and our information came from one of our members, Conrad Q. Russell, who is clerk of the Session. The years that gave us trouble are from 1895 to 1907. However, a recent visitor to our WCHS office, Miss Mary Gaither of Eureka Springs, is the daughter of Rev. I. A. Gaither who held the pastorate at Cane Hill for two years (1899-1900) and returned to Cane Hill in 1916 or 1917. Also, there are a few names that we have been unable to get information on, especially George H. Weaver 1895, D. W. Cheek 1913, J. B. Eshman 1922.

(Most of the Cane Hill pastors were men of prominence in the county, as for example Jesse M. Blair, Samuel Harris, John Buchanan, F. R. Earle, J. T. Molloy, G. L. M. Pond, S. E. Marrs and J. O. Skinner Here is the roster of the Cane Hill pastorate, as accurately as we can determine it. We will be glad to hear from any of our readers who have information about any of these men. This is an illustrious list.

(As is known, the Cane Hill church did not function during the Civil War years, and immediately after the war the congregation was divided. Most of the members stayed with the original White Church on the north end of Cane Hill, but another congregation was organized in the College Chapel and known as Salem Congregation. The Rev. B. H. Pierson was the first pastor of Salem Congregation at Cane Hill, but Major F. R. Earle took over in 1868 and served Salem Congregation for 28 years. He was, of course, still active in the Cane Hill congregation. The records show that the regular C. P. pastor also served the Salem congregation. For example, the Session Minutes of Salem Congregation show that Rev. I. A. Gaither was pastor from 1897 to 1901 and again in 1903 and 1904.

(As is also known, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church united with the Presbyterian Church USA in the early 1920s. The church now operates in cooperation with the Lincoln church, making it possible to have a full-time pastor. Several native sons of Cane Hill are working on research for a definitive history of Cane Hill and we hope that this list of pastors for 138 years will make their job easier. Always subject, of course, to documentary check. -- WJL)

1828 - Jesse M. Blair
1829 - " " "
1830 - " " "
1831 - " " "
1832 - " " "
1833 - " " "
1834 - " " "
1835 - " " "
1836 - " " "
1837 - Samuel Harris
1838 - " "
1839 - " "
1840 - " "
1841 - " "
1842 - " "
1843 - " "
1844 - John Buchanan
1845 - " "
1846 - " "
1847 - " "
1848 - " "
1849 - " "
1850 - " "
1851 - " "
1852 - " "
1853 - " "
1854 - " "
1855 - " "
1856 - " "
1857 - " "
1858 - " "
1859 - " "
1860 - " "
1861 - " "
1862 - ----------
1863 - ----------
1864 - ----------
1865 - ----------
1866 - J. T. Buchanan
1867 - " " "
1868 - " " "
1869 - " " "
1870 - F. R. Earle
1871 - " " "
1872 - " " "
1873 - " " "
1874 - " " "
1875 - " " "
1876 - " " "
1877 - " " "
1878 - " " "
1879 - " " "
1880 - " " "
1881 - F. R. Earle
1882 - " " "
1883 - " " "
1884 - " " "
1885 - " " "
1886 - J. T. Molloy
1887 - " " "
1888 - " " "
1889 - " " "
1890 - " " "
1891 - F. R. Earle
1892 - " " "
1893 - " " "
1894 - " " "
1895 - Geo. H. Weaver
1896 - " " "
1897 - F. R. Earle
1898 - " " "
1899 - I. A. Gaither
1900 - " " "
1901 - J. K. P. Crozier
1902 - " " " "
1903 - " " " "
1904 - " " " "
1905 - " " " "
1906 - " " " "
1907 - G. L. M. Pond
1908 - " " " "
1909 - " " " "
1910 - " " " "
1911 - " " " "
1912 - " " " "
1913 - D. W. Cheek
1914 - J. Preston Campbell
1915 - " " "
1916 - " " "
1917 - I. A. Gaither
1918 - " " "
1919 - " " "
1920 - F. A. Grundy
1921 - " " "
1922 - J. B. Eshman (?)
1923 - S. E. Marrs
1924 - " " "
1925 - " " "
1926 - " " "
1927 - " " "
1928 - " " "
1929 - " " "
1930 - " " "
1931 - " " "
1932 - " " "
1933 - " " "

1934 - S. E. Marrs
1935 - " " "
1936 - " " "
1937 - " " "
1938 - J. O. Skinner
1939 - " " "
1940 - " " "
1941 - " " "
1942 - " " "
1943 - " " "
1944 - " " "
1945 - " " "
1946 - " " "
1947 - " " "
1948 - " " "
1949 - " " "
1950 - " " "
1951 - " " "
1952 - " " "
1953 - Ernest Robertson
1954 - " "
1955 - J. O. Skinner
1956 - " " "
1957 - Robert L. Burns
1958 - " " "
1959 - " " "
1960 - " " "
1961 - " " "
1962 - Joe Dickens
1963 - Robert Marsh
1964 - Ralph G. Thiesse
1965 - " " "
1966 - " "
- " " "

PASTORS
Salem Congregation
Boonsboro, Arkansas

1865 - B. H. Pierson
1866 - " " "
1867 - " " "
1868 - F. R. Earle
1869 - " " "
1870 - " " "
1871 - " " "
1872 - " " "
1873 - " " "
1874 - " " "
1875 - " " "
1876 - " " "
1877 - " " "
1878 - " " "
1879 - " " "
1880 - " " "
1881 - " " "
1882 - " " "
1883 - " " "
1884 - " " "
1885 - " " "
1886 - " " "
1889 - " " "
1890 - " " "
1891 - " " "
1892 - " " "
1893 - " " "
1894 - " " "
1895 - G. W. Weaver
1896 - John Kelley
1897 - I. A. Gaither
1898 - " " "
1899 - " " "
1900 - " " "
1901 - " " "
1902 - Samuel Tucker
1903 - I. A. Gaither
1904 - " " "
1905 - F. R. Earle

NOTE

Because of numerous requests for a reprinting of "Early Settlers of Cane Hill" by Mrs. Ellen Earle Richardson, our Society has decided to reprint the book and add some recently discovered Cane Hill pictures. The reprint will be out in early 1967. If you wish to reserve a copy, ($3), write the secretary, Deane G. Carter, ashington County Histor-/ ical Society, Box 237, Fayetteville, Ark.

THE STOCKBURGERS

From Goodspeed's History of the Northwest Arkansas Counties
1889

Rev. John Calvin Stockburger was born in Stokes Co., N. C., Jan. 26, 1829, and is a son of Jacob and Nancy (Davis) Stockburger, and grandson of John Stockburger who was born in Germany and came to America with his parents about 1771 and located in North Carolina where he became an extensive planter and large slave owner. He died at the age of about 54 years. His wife was also born in Germany and lived to be about 100 years old. Jacob Stockburger was born in Stokes Co., N. C. in 1804, and in 1824 was married, and located on a farm of his own, eventually becoming the owner of a number of slaves. In 1840 he moved to Georgia with his family, locating on a plantation in Murray County, where he died in 1861. His wife is of English parentage, a native of North Carolina, and is now residing on the old home farm with two of her children.

John C. Stockburger is one of seven surviving members of a family of ten children. In 1849 he was married to Martha A. Reed, who is of German-Irish descent, and by her became the father of twelve children, ten of whom are now living: Marcus A., Nancy E. (wife of J. E. Stockburger), Jacob W., John R., Anna, Joseph, Mary E., Edward E., Emma, Calvin C., Willie, and an infant now deceased.

In 1852 Mr. Stockburger came to Washington Co., Ark., and moved to where he now lives, having bought 410 acres of land, 200 of which are under cultivation, and he is considered one of the successful farmers of the county. Having made the study of medicine a profession, he engaged in practicing after coming to Washington Co. and has since been one of the successful practitioners of the county. At the age of 18 years he embraced Christinaity, and a few years after was ordained an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He was one of four charter members of the C.P. church that was organized in the southern part of the county, and has had practical charge of the same up to the present time, himself, wife, and Mrs. Mariah Reed Brown being the only charter members now living.

RICH

Shortly after arriving in Blanchard, I noticed on the wall of a business house a framed evidence of Masonic membership of the owner of the business. It bore the name Wiley Ballard Rich. On impulse I asked him where his home in Washington Co., Ark., was located. He mentioned Sugar Hill, Canehill, Prairie Grove and other familiar places. It was his grandfather who owned at Sugar Hill the place known for many years as the Rich place, then the Bates place.

Following are names and addresses of two members of the family who have made enquiry of him about the Rich family: Mrs. Benny Rick, 804 S.E. 2nd St., Guymon, Okla. 73942, and Etta Roy, Lincoln, Ark.

Enclosed is check for 1967 dues plus $10 extra for some project that is not fully financed.

Felix A. Kimbrough,
PO Box 387, Blanchard, Okla. 73010

The John Calvin Stockburger Family

Front row: Alex Stockburger, John Calvin Stockburger, Mrs. John Calvin Stockburger. The other two ladies are unidentified.

Back row: Jake Stockburger, John Stockburger, Joe Stockburger, Ed Stockburger, unidentified lady, C. C. "Tum" Stockburger, and unidentified lady.

(Photo courtesy of C. E. Ray)

OLD CIRCUIT COURT RECORDS
1847 - 1851

by Lloyd McConnell,
Circuit and Chancery Clerk, Washington County

(Editor's note: One of Flashback's most popular features is the series of old court records, dug out and prepared for publication by one of our WCHS members, Lloyd McConnell, Circuit Clerk. These records contain a tremendous amount of local history, as well as many pioneer names. The current installment contains the deeds by which Peter Mankins Sr. freed his slave Philip and Peter Mankins Jr. freed his slave William. The installment also shows the impact on Washington County of the collapse of the State Bank of Arkansas. We are grateful to Mr. McConnell for finding and recording this information. -- WJL)

April Session 1847

The Circuit Court of Washington County convened on April 26, 1847, the Hon. William A. Floyd as Judge. The grand jury included the following named persons:

John W. Wilson	Henry Gregg	John Clary
Thomas T. Beaty	Tristram E. Babb	William Carlisle
John Latta	John Minor	Wesley King
John Ingram	Wm. D. Cunningham	James Caldwell
John A. Rutherford	Jonathan Stout	Young Ritter
Thomas Pogue	Galen McKinney	Robert Garrett
Hosea G. Cardwell		

The first case on the court's docket was that of one of the jurors, Galen McKinney, who was fined $5 for refusing to serve as a juror.

The petit jury consisted of the following panel: James Marrs, John Pierce, Russell Bates, Samuel L. Marrs, Jones Pierson, Jacob Oxford, William Crawford, Henry Tollett, George Gibson, James McWilliams, James C. Pittman, John Van Hoose, James Reed, Joseph Miller, Thomas Wilson, John Odle, Aaron Parks, William D. Shores, Green McGuire, Gilbert Luper, while from the courtroom and halls were called James Haygood, David Dollarson, O. M.Rieff, S.H. Henderson, Meade Dalton,Wm. D. Quinton, John A. Minor, A. Denny, Zachariah Young and Wm. Moody.

A number of prominent citizens were indicted on minor offenses, and George Graham, Wilson A. Summers, Enoch Yoes, William Caldwell, David S. Dollarson, James Larremore, Samuel Mayes and William Munkers paid their $10 fines for assault and battery and gambling.

As usual, the sheriff needed extra help with the prisoners at court time, and he appointed James W. Cannady as his deputy. Jonathan H. Chaney was indicted for arson. Others attending court were George Bonham, Richard Phelan, Charles W. Dean, William Tatum, Jacob Durham, Monroe Rose and Benjamin M. Routh.

James Bates was bound over to keep the peace, a penalty seldom inflicted in modern days. This penalty was applied when one citizen threatened bodily harm to another.

Robert Seymour, a native of Great Britain, renounced his citizenship to that country and applied for citizenship in the U. S., which was granted. He then filed a suit against the Far West Seminary in an action of debt.

Charles Wafford was fined $100 for keeping a gaming house. William and John D. Hay, Henry and John Patten and Samuel Carmichael were involved in civil court, along with David W. Bunch and E.L.Bourland. The State Bank of Arkansas was a plaintiff in many collection suits, which may indicate that 1847 was a hard year.

Samuel S. Thompson was indicted for possession of counterfeit money. Oh well, in hard times any kind will do. His witnesses were placed under bond to appear at the trial. They were: Eli Kelly, Devault Martin, William R. Latta, Robert M. French. Abby Marrs was the administratrix of the estate of Wesley Marrs, deceased.

November Term 1847

At the November term 1847, Sebron G. Sneed returned to the bench. B. H. Smithson, the sheriff, summoned the following persons to report for the grand jury:

Richard A. Sharp	Champion Cowan	Isaac C. Denton
Zenis Pratt	James Thompson	John Ish
John Spencer	William Skelton	Asa Combs
William Carlisle	Charles I. Severs	James Marrs
John Odle	Joshua Caldwell	Joseph Miller
John Loyd	James Dickerson	Jonathan McKinney
Thomas Matthews		

Sheriff Smithson appointed George Cline as his new deputy. On Nov. 22, 1847, Charles W. Dean filed a petition in the Circuit Court stating that on Dec. 11, 1845, Alfred Wallace obtained a judgment against the Bank of the State of Arkansas in the sum of $5,511.94, and that an execution issued on said judgment was levied by the sheriff on Block Fifteen (15) in the Town of Fayetteville, which was sold at auction by the sheriff to Mr. Dean for his bid of $800. He asked, since the sheriff had resigned before signing a deed of conveyance, that his successor in office be directed to execute and deliver title to the block, which order was made by the court. Block Fifteen is the north side of Smoky Row (E. Center St.) from the courthouse to the Square.

Mark Bean and Berry Parks were charged with fighting; Wade H.Williams and Thomas Moore also paid fines for this violation, and John West admitted to gaming. Quarters Hitchcock was penalized in the sum of $35 for a misdemeanor and his co-defendant, Ellen Evans, forfeited her bond.

Jonathan A. Chaney was convicted on an arson charge and his punishment fixed at six years and six months in the penitentiary. Serving on the jury at this term were: Tilman D. Wisenor, Alexander C. Yell, William Johnson, William Davis, Isaac C. Conner, William Stewart, Lemuel G. Bassore, Baley Marshall, Martin C. Rieff, John Pope, Lilburn Thomas, Thomas W. Maxwell, Joseph Lewis, J. C. Bell, John Parker, John Lindley, Luther M. Bell, James Campbell, Ewing P. Craig, Joel Dyer, James Meeks, William Sharp, W. B. Herold and Elijah Leach.

New names showing up on the court records included Bennett G. Clark, Lloyd Jenkins, Jesse Maberry, Burrell Cox, John Bates, Benjamin Routh, James C. Collins, James C. Price, Daniel Barefoot, Francis Wayland, H. F. Kirby, Henry Thomason, Thomas M. Johnson, J. P. Cross, William Mankins, William Russell, Absolom C. Russell, James D. Dunlap and Thomas Cook.

April Term 1848

April 1848 saw Mr. Floyd on the bench with a grand jury including the names of Thomas Wilson, Jacob Chandler, Taurus Rieff, Jeremiah Riddle, Audley Maxwell, Joseph Miller, William R. Woodruff, Ambrose Blackburn, Robert McCamy, Benjamin F. Johnson, Green M. Rieff, Jonathan McKinney, James Mitchell, Aaron Robbins, Jr., Alfred I. Ragsdale, and William N. Carlisle.

Samuel Burks, Stephen K. Stone, John and James J. Collins, James S. Dorr, James McCracken, and John Shannon were involved in litigation. Elijah Blythe, Nicholas Spring, James R. Larabee, John Strickler, John Williams, Joseph Holcomb, Francis K. Jones and John C. Summers were litigants. The Bank of Arkansas was still the most persistent plaintiff in suits, and the names of John, William and James Irwin, John Oliver, Jacob Sexton, Edward and Charles G. Scott, Peregrine B. Scott, and others were defendants.

Samuel S. Thompson was found not guilty of possession of counterfeit money and went about his business.

Gambling during court time apparently attracted some of the jurymen, and it may be that they retired from the courtroom to the hotels for relaxation and entertainment, as some of their names were mentioned the next day as defendants before the court for gaming. It may be too, that some smart fellow from the sheriff's office followed them to the game for a day or so later the same names were before the court for fighting. Smart boy may have met with some mishap.

Henry Box, Mitchell L. Hill, John Arrington, with William B. Woody, Abraham Whinnery and Alfred B. Greenwood, the former state's prosecuting attorney, were on the court's docket.

George Freyschlag was admitted as a citizen of the United States on May 27, 1847, renouncing his allegiance to the King of Bavaria.

The fall term of the circuit court, 1848, was very brief. Sebron G. Sneed, the judge, did not show up for the first day, and the clerk postponed the court for two successive days, then, according to the statutes, he adjourned the term until the next spring.

April Term 1849

The April term 1849 saw Mr. Floyd again on the bench, and his grand jury included Matthew W. McClellan, Daniel B. Neal, Stephen B. Enyart, John R. Reed, Wills Nunnly, Samuel H. Henderson, Isaac C. Patten, Martin D. Frazier, Toll P. Blair, John Lickliter, Harry Edmiston, John B. Webster, John Loyd, Perry Parks, Samuel H. Vernon, Henry Gregg, Balas Rutherford, James S. Hukill, David McKinney, Peter Mankins.

The petit jury was drawn from a panel including John Lindley, Willis Cuthbert, William F. Wilson, William Pelham, T. T. Larremore, Jonathan Stone, William Cardwell, Isaac C. Conner, John C. Furgeson, Henderson Bates, Richard Phelan, Thomas Crammon, George Pettigrew, Thomas Pogue, Henry R. Kirby, James Pierson, John W. Wilson and Jacob Coats.

John Collins, indicted for an assault with intent to kill, was fined for simple assault, a misdemeanor.

Berton Smith, Robert H. Brown, Scrothia Lewis, John D. Dickey, Henry Brock and Thomas Shumate were on the court docket. Others attending the term on business were George Morrow, Joseph Mullins, Daniel Boone, Eli Bloyed, I. R. and Joseph Morrison.

October Term 1849

The October 1849 grand jury returned an indictment against David Weaver for selling goods on Sunday, another for selling spirits on Sunday, and still another for keeping a grocery without a license. He was fined one cent and the cost of the last charge.

These jurors included William A. Lambkin, Ebenezer Hanna, John Eden, Francis S. Smiley, Finas E. Pyeatt, James Caldwell, Charles Cato, John Parker, Sandford F. Gray, Matthew Riddle, Thomas Jackson, Abraham Cox, Young E. Ritter and William Buchanan, most of whom evidently frowned upon the breaking of the Sabbath. Caught up in these violations were John Reed, William C. Roberts, Peter Mankins, William Throckmorton, Granville B. Shannon and Duvalt Martin. Thomas S. Dalson was charged with having two wives.

George Gray, David Bell, Washington Starr, Ellis Starr, George Johnson, Franklin Marrs were indicted for gambling, and James Chandler was accused of selling liquor on Sunday. William Hunt, Samuel A. Hanna and Abraham Lamaster qualified as bondsmen, while jacob Funkhouser and John D. Little laved each other in Justice Court.

April Term 1850

In April 1850, names new to the courts were included in the jury list such persons as Alexander W. Brownlee, Shadrick Reddick, Benjamin Strickler, Levi Holmsley, James Dickenson, Charles Wafford, William C. Poston, Richard Bean, Robert J. West, Luther M. Bell, John Huggins and B. F. Riley. Sometimes the members of the regular panel failed to report on the first day and, to complete the jury, the sheriff was forced to call from the bystanders.

The petit jury panel included Abraham Caldwell, James Henry, John J. Van Hoose, Abram Allen, Elisha Dyer, James C. Gilliland, David Carter, Samuel Mayes, Joseph Lewis, B. H. Oxford, Thomas Wilson, Thomas Pogue, John Ingram and Robert J. West.

Benson Minor, charged with bigamy, was set free. William McGarrah was fined $1.00 for selling spirits to a slave. William Howard and John West were engaged in a replevin action. The Bank of Arkansas sued Henry P. Brown, James G. McConnell and Drewry Reeves.

William Blakemore was placed under a peace bond. The sheriff appointed William Smithson as a deputy. Wyatt Evans received a one-year sentence in the penitentiary for larceny. John Smith, a free negro, was indicted as an accessory after the fact of murder. A verdict of not guilty was returned in his favor.

A larceny charge against George Walter, Isaac Stout and John Smith, a free negro, resulted in an acquittal for Stout, a ten-year sentence for Walter; and a plea by the negro that he could not deny that he was guilty and he received a five-year term. The petit jurors on this case included Oll Rieff, Green L. Harrison, W. D. Sullivan, Henry Gollaher, Hugh S. Job, Samuel Harmon, Job Fletcher, Jacob Cato, Jacob Nisinger and William B. Austin.

The grand jury in the spring term of the 1851 court, included Thomas Wilson, William Skelton, Albert Gregg, Larkin Noll, John Odle, Russell Bates, Eli Kelley, Wiley B. Howel, John A. Wheeler, Larkin Tankersley, Cyrus G. Gilbreath, Jonathan Stout, Willis W. Sharp, James Marrs, John Rieff and Jacob Oxford.

The members of the petit jury were John Lindley, Mark Cline, William Carlisle, James Shores, Isaac Denton, John L. Matthews, Samuel Marrs, Robert J. West, Richard Dye, John Wood, Samuel Hanna, James Caldwell, S. P. Hamilton, Isaac C. Patten, Wiley B. Herrold, T. E. Babb, Samuel Mayes and Wesley Wyatt.

The state charged William Blakemore with a breach of the peace, and put him under a peace bond. Samuel Alberty was in a civil suit, while seven petit jurors were fined $5 each for their failure to report for jury duty in an important larceny case. It is probable that there may have been several store robberies, as the Throckmorton goods, the Mrs. Byrnside goods, and Marquis goods were mentioned in the indictments. Isaac Stout, who had two trials on the larceny charge, was acquitted. Andrew Canaday drew a term of eight years for larceny.

Doghead Glory, George Potatoe, Casa-low-a, Young Bird and Moses Glory were indicted for murder. Doghead and Casalowa, through an Indian interpreter, plead not guilty. A delegation of names with a territorial accent,.. Polly Hogg, Andrew Adair, Chow-we-you-cab, Charles Spirit, Jesse Bowlin, George Owens, and William H. Foreman signed the bonds for the accused, along with John Latta.

Frances Fenalty drew a term of six years and six months on a charge of assault with intent to kill. Andrew Guess, William Simpson, Andrew Allen, Henry P. Ross, Robert D. Gray and Robert Sawyer were added to the jury for this term.

October Term 1851

In October 1851, the Honorable A. B. Greenwood who had been prosecuting attorney of this district, ascended to the bench and opened the court. The jury panel that accompanied him contained the names of John Robinson, Richard Phelan, James Caldwell, William Story, George Cline, William Redman, Elijah H. Shipley, Ambrose Blackburn, Samuel Carnahan, Henry Gregg, Mede Dalton, Joseph P. Stone, Berry Parks, Ewing P. Craig and Lee Blakemore.

The court docket listed the names of William Percy, W. A. McCandles, S. N. Edmondson, David Mayberry, Riley Risley, John D. Dickey, John D. Crouch, Thomas Shumate, Tandy Kidd, Samuel Burrow, Stark Mhoon, Wilson Chapman and Green W. Hampton.

Doghead Glory and Casa-low-a asked for, and were granted a change of venue to Benton County, on the murder charge against them. Nathaniel Rudd, also indicted for murder in November of 1851, made a bond, signed by Thomas Branner, Simeon Moore, Thomas Reins, William C. Morrow, John W. Peal, Lewis Reins, Green I. Morris and James Franchien.

William Fine and Catherine Fine sued Carrol Gilliland.

FREE SLAVE

BE IT REMEMBERED that on this 7th day of November, 1851, came Peter Mankins, Sr., and in open Court here acknowledged his deed by which he warrants and sets free from slavery his certain negro man, named Philip, aged about sixty years, and that he the said Peter Mankins executed and delivered the same for the consideration and purposes therein set forth, and it is ordered by the Court here that the clerk of this court record said deed and deliver a copy thereof when so recorded, under the seal of this Court to the said Mankins.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that Peter Mankins, Jr., of the County of Washington and State of Arkansas, for divers and good causes and consideration me thereunto moving, have released from slavery, liberated, manumitted and set free, and by these presents do set free, my negro man named William, being of the age of fifty-five years, and able to work and gain a sufficient livelihood and maintenance, and him the said negro man named William, I do declare to be henceforth free, manumitted and discharged from all manner of servitude or service to me, my heirs, executors or administrators, forever.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 14th day of July, 1851.

Peter Mankins, Jr. ..., Seal

P. R. Smith
Rial Williams

The foregoing instrument of writing was filed in my office for record on the 29th day of October, 1851, and was duly recorded on the 23d day of January, 1852, with the word heirs interlined.

P. R. Smith, Clerk and ex-officio recorder

EARLY ASSESSMENT (TAX) RECORDS

The early Washington County assessment lists and tax records are in the keeping of the Arkansas History Commission in the Old State House in Little Rock. They may be consulted on application to Dr. John L. Ferguson, director. We are publishing a few of the assessments for 1836 (the year Arkansas became a state) because descendants of some of these pioneer families write to us for information.

JOHN ALEXANDER assessed 6 horses, 8 neat cattle (probably oxen), and 240 acres of "1st quality land." His total tax was $5.

SAMUEL ALEXANDER assessed a dwelling for $25, 3 horses, 5 cattle and 238 acres of land. His total tax was $3.21. It is interesting to note that the Alexanders assessed no slaves.

HEZEKIAH APPLEBY assessed 2 horses, 5 cattle, and one poll tax (25¢) His total taxes were $1.06.

MARK BEAN assessed 14 slaves, 3 horses, 6 cattle, and 80 acres. His tax bill (county and state) was $9.62.

RICHARD BEAN assessed 15 slaves, 6 horses, 13 cattle, and 266 acres. His tax bill was $16.38.

JAMES BRANDON assessed 10 slaves, 3 horses, 6 cattle, and 80 acres. His tax bill was $9.62.

LODOVIC BRODIE assessed 10 slaves, 3 horses, 10 cattle, 520 acres. His tax bill was $15.50.

JAMES BOONE assessed three farms: 160 acres in S7 T15 R30; 160 acres in S8 T15 R30, and 4 city lots (probably Fayetteville).

JOHN CAMPBELL assessed 6 slaves, 16 horses, 12 cattle, and one stud mare, and paid a total tax of 28.75.

JOHN CONNER assessed 3 horses, 7 cattle and 560 acres and paid a tax of $8.45.

WM. D. CUNNINGHAM assessed his dwelling at $50, 4 slaves, 4 horses, 8 cattle and 100 acres. Tax $6.00.

ED CUNNINGHAM assessed 8 slaves, 11 horses and 20 cattle, and paid a tax of 10.25.

GEORGE FREYSCHLAG assessed 10 slaves, 8 horses, 24 cattle, 120 acres and "one pleasure carriage." His total tax bill was $12.95.

JOHN D. MOORE assessed his dwelling at $50, 9 slaves, 12 horses, 26 cattle, 1 stud horse, and 320 acres. His tax bill was $21.03.

CHAS. McCLELLAN assessed his dwelling at $50, 3 slaves, 1 horse, 10 cattle and 280 acres. Tax bill $6.87.

The REV. GUILFORD PYLANT of Cane Hill assessed only one stud horse at $4.

ANTHONY A. REED assessed his dwelling at $25, 2 horses, 1 cow and 160 acres. His tax bill was $2.93. Two years later (1838) Anthony Alvis Reed had the same assessment -- 160 acres in NE¼, S19, T15, R30.

WM. D. REED assessed four farms -- 80 acres NE/NW of NE S17 T15; 40 acres SW/SW S17 T15; 40 acres NW/NW S20 T15; and 80 acres ? of SW S17 T15, all in Range 30.

DAVID WALKER assessed 4 slaves, 6 horses and mules, 17 cattle, one poll tax (25¢) and 680 acres of "2nd quality land." Tax $12.61.

ARCHIBALD YELL assessed 2 slaves, 1 horse, 1 ox, 80 acres and paid tax of $3.25. Since the state's first Congressman did not assess a dwelling, it would be interesting to know where he lived in 1836. It is probable that he built his home on South College Avenue after the 1836 assessment period.

In 1837 many new names appear on the assessment lists. Some that may be of interest are

WM. C. THROCKMORTON who assessed 1,160 acres at $3 per (location not given), but total amount of property was $4,250, on which he paid a tax of $10.62. His assessment included one slave valued at $400 and 4 slaves valued at $300. Also 6 cattle valued at $70.

JARRET WOOD assessed 120 acres at $3 per acre plus two horses valued at $75 and 5 cattle valued at $80. Tax $1.28.

Here are some 1836 tax payments, without being itemized:

Adam Carnahan - $6.00
James Crawford - $6.40
James Crawford, Sr. - $7.48
John Dotson - $8.62
Nancy Fort - $8.50
James Kinnibrough - $11.50
David Kincaid - $11.81
Wm. T. Larremore - $10.87
Robert Parks - $7.62
Thomas Smith - $12.25
Wm. L. Wedington - $10.00
Wm. R. Smith - $7.00
Solomon Tuttle - $7.10
Henry Tollett - $12.00
Josiah Trent - $6.43
Edward Tilly - $12.47
Elisha Tilly - $3.06
John Tilly, Sr. - $7.62
Samuel Wilson - $9.70
L. & W. Wallace - $15.00

Other names appear on the 1837 assessment list, including:

Moses Campbell - $36.78
Lewis Evans - $11.73
Jacob Funkhouser - $10.38
James Leeper - $12.00
Matthew Leeper - $15.30
Methodist Episcopal Church - $2.50
Maurice Wright - $32.11
Alfred Wallace - $40.10
Chas. Washington - $.77

The 1856 assessment records in the Old State House, Little Rock, show some astonishing changes from the records of 20 years earlier. Prosperity had hit Washington County, as can be seen from the large landholdings of the old families and the number of slaves. Slaves were, of course, the most important personal property and the 1856 assessment list shows 53 slave-owners who paid taxes on 796 slaves. Here is the list of the 1856 slave-owners from the assessment records:

T. B. Ballard	8
Mark Bean	20
Richard Bean	13
John Billingsley	5
B. F. Boone	5
James Boone	14
Mary Brynside	6
Adam Carnahan	6
Susan Crawford	7
Hiram David	7
Chas. W. Deane	8
J. L. Dickson	6
Miriam Dodson	10
John Enyart	9
Funkhousers (Henry, Allen, Jacob, Rebe)	19
J. W. Greer	5
Joel Howell	7
Jno. Kennan	6
Kewus Hbi	5
Thos. H. Lacy	14
Jno. Latta	6
G. N. & G. B. Maguire	5
Wm. McGarrah	5
Robt. W. Mecklin	5
James Moore	12
George Morrow	5
Jno. Parks	6
Parks, M. & J. & J.	9
Robert Parks	7
Pettigrew Family	5
Ezekiel Phillips	5
B. H. Pierson	6
W. C. Poston	8
Mrs. Sarah Ridge & A. E.	13
B. N. Routh	7
Skelton, Wm.	5
Smith, A. J.	8
Smith, Presley R.	9
Spencer, Isaac	13
Spencer, John	6
Stone, S. K.	5
Sutton, Seneca	10
Tuttle, Jos. M.	10
Tebbetts, Jonas M.	3
Trammell, G.	6
Trout, Philemon	7
Walker, David	20
West, P. R.	7
Wilson, Alf M.	9
Wilson, Emzy	6
Wilson, Wm.	6
Wright, Maurice	12
Yeager, Elias	7

Although the War wiped out the personal ownership of slaves, the land mostly remained in the possession of the original owners. Here are the 1856 land-owners and our readers can figure out how many of them stayed put:

T. B. Ballard	528 acres
Mark Bean	697 acres
Richard Bean	388 acres
James Boone	2,100 acres
Isaac Buchanan	574 acres
John Conner	670 acres
E. M. Crawford	480 acres
G. A. Crawford	460 acres
Harriet Crawford	560 acres
John Crawford	420 acres
R. D. Crawford	600 acres
W. D. Cunningham	560 acres
John Enyart	640 acres
J. C. Ferguson	640 acres
J. W. Greer	780 acres
John Holcomb	714 acres
Jane Kinnibrugh	1,095 acres
Peter Mankins, Jr.	520 acres
Thompson & Vann	3,230 acres
Henry Tollett	1,280 acres
David Walker	4,180 acres
B. E. Woodruff	870 acres

YOES

(From Goodspeed's History of the Northwest Arkansas Counties)

Jacob Yoes, a leading business man of the county, is the oldest but one of a family of six children born to Reverend Conrad Yoes and Kisey (Bloyed) Yoes, and was born Sept. 8, 1839. His grandfather came from Germany and located in Virginia, where his father was born in 1804.

When young he came west and for some time lived in Missouri and then in the western part of Arkansas Territory. That part of the Territory being given to the Cherokees, he moved to Washington County and there married Miss Bloyed, who died when our subject was about 10 years old. He then married Wilsie Hanse, with whom he now lives in Mountainburg and who has borne him two daughters. For more than forty years he has been a minister in the Methodist Church, with which both of his wives were united. He was formerly a Whig but is now a Republican.

Jacob Yoes passed his childhood on a farm near the West Fork of White River in Washington County, and, owing to the scarcity of schools, received a very meager education. When 17 years old he started to make his way in the world with but $2 and his clothes. His father's parting advice was "Pay all your debts, be truthful, be honest," and his financial success is based on these cardinal principles. His first contract was to work "three dry months" at three bits per day. After spending some time in the Granby lead mines of Missouri, and sometime in Kansas, he returned to Washington County, Arkansas.

In 1858 he married Mary A. Reed, a native of the county. He farmed until June, 1862, and then enlisted in Co. D, First Arkansas Cavalry, U. S. Army, serving three years, three months and twenty days. He was on detached duty the greater share of the time, and the only battle in which he participated was at Prairie Grove. May 24, 1863 he was fired on by a posse of Confederates, one shot taking effect in his right hip, one in his left, and a third breaking a bone in his left limb. He was taken prisoner to VanBuren, a distance of 50 miles, and held until exchanged in August, 1863, after which he served until the close of the war. In 1864 he was commissioned first lieutenant but would not accept. He was discharged at Fayetteville in August, 1865.

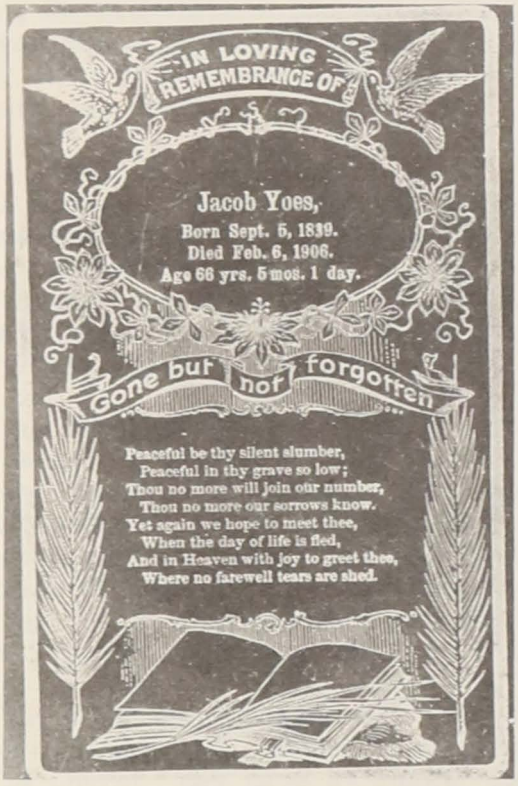
He was elected sheriff of Washington County during his absence and on his return assumed the duties of the office. In 1867 he was appointed to the same position and served another year. In 1868 he represented the county in the state legislature, and in 1870 took the government census. The same year he opened a country store 25 miles south of Fayetteville, which he still owns. He owns a large store at West Fork, a flouring-mill, hotel, and has a controlling interest in a canning factory. At Chester he has a large store and hotel and at Mountainburg another store. Then he owns stores at Woolsey, Walker Switch and at Graphic. He has about 100 acres of land in the county and has made all his money himself, his only inheritance being $33.

He is a Mason and member of IOOF and GAR. His wife is a member of the Christian Church. They have had eleven children: William C., Lydia J., Francis M., James J., George A., John W., Gilham C., Thomas D., Mary B. and Matilda and Daisy, deceased.

JAKE YOES

First Arkansas Cavalry USA
1861 - 1865

Jake Yoes of West Fork, after the war, became Sheriff of Washington County. During the war he acquired a daredevil reputation because of his activities against the bushwhackers who had invaded our county. He was himself wounded, captured and imprisoned, but survived to become the merchant prince on the Frisco Railroad from Fayetteville to Van Buren.


IN LOVING
REMEMBRANCE OF
Jacob Yoes,
Born Sept. 5, 1839.
Died Feb. 6, 1906.
Age 66 yrs. 5 mos. 1 day.
Gone but not forgotten
Peaceful be thy silent slumber,
Peaceful in thy grave so low;
Thou no more will join our number,
Thou no more our sorrows know.
Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled,
And in Heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tears are shed.

Whom the Lord loveth He Chasteneth
In Loving Remembrance of
Rev. Conrad Yoes,
Born, A. D., 1798.
Died, Oct. 26, 1891.
Holy Bible
A precious one from us has gone,
A voice we loved is stilled;
A place is vacant in our home
Which never can be filled.
God, in His wisdom, has recalled
The boon His love had given,
And though the body slumbers here,
The soul is safe in Heaven.

Some of our readers will remember these old-time mourning cards. And since the Rev. Conrad Yoes and his son, Jacob Yoes, figured prominently in the history of our county, here they are. The original cards belong to Mr. Anderson, a Yoes descendant who lives in the original Yoes home near Winslow.

SOME EARLY PRESBYTERIAN HISTORY

by H. D. Wood, M. D., Fayetteville, Ark.

(Editor's note: the WCHS has acquired some manuscript material pertaining to one of Fayetteville's pioneer doctors, Harvey D. Wood M. D. This material is written in the Doctor's own hand and is, of course, source material. Much of Doctor Wood's material is about the cases he handled and the pioneer operations he performed. The installment below has to do with his church activities, and since he was in favor of intermarriage between Protestants and Catholics, and made his plea in a General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, we have decided to record it for future generations of historians.

(There are, of course, many of our members who remember Doctor Wood well. Your editor himself remembers Doctor Wood driving around town, always in second gear, and also remembers the other pioneer doctors of 1928--Dr. A. S. Gregg and Dr. E. F. Ellis. But when a Doctor is also addicted to setting down his thoughts and actions, then we have historical source material. That is exactly what Doctor Wood did. We are reproducing some of his honor certificates and plan to publish, in later issues, some of his accounts of operations out in the hills when he couldn't get help. The current installment tells of Doctor Stevenson, Fayetteville's first druggist and surely one of our town's early physicians. Doctor Wood tells of Doctor Stevenson's help in establishing the first Presbyterian Church and tells of Stevenson's accidental death. -- WJL)

I have had the temerity to write to one member of that Committee on Marriage and Divorce and suggest that it bring in a recommendation to the General Assembly at its next meeting that there be no intermarriage with widely divergent races belonging to the Presbyterian Churches, so that there may be no interference with the works of the Creator in the establishing of these races.

I am hoping that there may go from the Arkansaw Presbytery that meets in this Church House next April an overture to the General Assembly which meets in Pittsburgh next June to revise Chapters 3 and 10 of the Confession of Faith of the USA Church, to put it in accord with the Declaratory statement made before a union with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church could be consummated. Such a revision would help to bring in the remnant of the old Cumberland Presbyterians and make for the progress and prosperity of this great Presbyterian Church.

The last General Assembly of our Church permitted women to become Ruling Elders in congregations desiring such helpers. I am hoping that this Church may have at least two Ruling Elders elected of the good women to help with the work of this Church. We have depended on the women of our Church for a long time to help us out of our difficult places, why not honor them with official positions? The next General Assembly may still further honor her by making Teaching Elders of Our Women.

If every member of the Presbyterian Church was like one member of my Church, there would be no need to bother about intermarriage with Catholics or any others.

I am in favor of this recommendation. You cannot have the floor. I sat down but I was not squelched. I thought it is possible for this recommendation to pass. A few more speeches were made in favor of the recommendation. I could not endure it any longer and I stood up again and said, "Mr. Moderator, will you listen to what I have to say before the vote is taken on this recommendation?" He said, "Come up on the platform where you can be heard." I said I could be heard as I was near the platform. He insisted that I come up on the platform. I walked up the steps to the platform and for the first time spoke before a microphone and told how a young man came to our town from near Chicago on a football team and fell desperately in love with our organist and courted her for two years and wanted to marry her. She told him that she could not marry him as she could not join his Church as he was a Catholic and he would not join hers.

It was then that he told her if she would marry him he would join her Church. We called our Session together and the young man came before the Session and on his profession of faith in Christ for salvation, we received him in the Church and they have been living happily together ever since. Handclapping was heard all over that great audience and the recommendation failed to pass.

I feel like telling of what happened in this Church at the General Assembly last June--kept that body from putting a great religious organization in an embarrassing situation. And there are still other things for this Church to do before it ceases to exist. Then there was something that took place in the Pastor's study of this Church years ago that kept this great Presbyterian Church from making a mighty big blunder at the General Assembly last June.

When the Committee on Marriage and Divorce because of a report that some Catholic Priest had asked the women of his church to marry Protestant men, and the men of his Church to marry Protestant women, that this Committee recommended that there be no further intermarriage between the Presbyterians and Catholics. Several men made talks in favor of this recommendation. As no one else spoke against this recommendation I stood up and was recognized by the Moderator, who said, "Do you want to speak in favor of this recommendation?" I said "You will know where I stand when you hear what I have to say." He said "Unless you want to speak..."

When I was asked a short time ago by Doctor Finney to preside at the Centennial meeting Saturday morning, I was in a quandary about whether I should look over Robert's Rules of Order that I might keep some one from talking too long or tell something of my earliest recollections of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Fayetteville. It was then that I chose the latter. And to do this it is necessary that I tell you about two medical men and one was an Elder in this Church and contributed about one thousand dollars to the building of the first house of worship.

M·V·W·W·

MEDICAL VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR

SERVAVI

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting~

--- This certifies that ---

Harvey Doak Wood

--- Is a duly qualified member of the ---

MEDICAL VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR

and his name is enrolled in this organization with other of those who with unfailing loyalty responded to the call of their country and rendered material aid for the preservation of its independence and the promotion of human rights.

Given under our hands and the official seal this first day of January 1928.

Secretary [signature] President A. [signature]

Adjutant General's Department

STATE OF ARKANSAS

Selective Service Division

To All Who Shall See These Presents, Greeting:

KNOW YE, That reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity and abilities of H. D. Wood of His Excellency the Honorable Woodrow Wilson, The President of the United States, on my recommendation, did appoint him as Medical Examiner Local Board for County of Washington State of Arkansas, and that in pursuance thereof he did carefully, faithfully and diligently discharge the duties incumbent upon him as such.

Now, therefore, this Commission is issued in recognition of service rendered by him in the World War for Liberty and Justice.

Given under my hand at Little Rock, Arkansas, this 3rd day of March 1919.

Official:—

[signature]

Governor

[signature]

Major Infantry U. S.
State Draft Executive

War Department

To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

This is to Certify, That during the War between the United States of America and the Empires of Germany and of Austria-Hungary,

H. D. Wood

was a member of the Local Board for WASHINGTON COUNTY

FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

rendering faithful and efficient service, and that by reason of the discontinuance of all boards of the Selective Service System pursuant to the Act of Congress of May 18, 1917, he is, by direction of the President, honorably relieved from the duties of that office this thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Countersigned:

Governor

Provost Marshal General

The VOLUNTEER MEDICAL SERVICE C·O·R·P·S

Authorized by the COUNCIL of NATIONAL DEFENSE

Approved by the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES

enrolled, as a member, on

August 2, 1918

Harvey Doak Wood, M.D.

Secretary of War

Member Advisory Commission

President V.M.S.C.

Certificate No. 868.

So I learned when a small boy. This Elder and physician was called into our home when anyone was seriously sick. It was an interesting matter to me, a small boy.

When some time ago Dr. Finney asked me to preside at the meeting on Saturday morning of the Centennial celebration I debated whether I had better tell you something of my earliest recollections of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Fayetteville. Having known some presiding officers to take a good deal of liberty on this line, I concluded to take the latter course.

Having been reared on a farm ten miles from the town and in a home where a Ruling Elder of this Congregation was called when any member of the family was seriously sick, I need to tell you something of at least two medical men who had much to do with making and continuing this Church. And one of these Doctors was never a member of this Church, though he was brought up a Presbyterian in Pennsylvania, Doctor R. J. Carroll.

The Elder Dr. James G. Stevenson came to Fayetteville from Tennessee and was the one who did more to build the first church house that was burned during the Civil War, than any one else. I well remember hearing it said when I was a small boy, that he gave a thousand dollars. No struggling congregation of Christian people ever had a more devoted and loyal leader than this Church had in Dr. Stevenson. And I doubt if any Ruling Elder in any line of his work ever had a more devoted and loyal constituency than did the good Doctor. He had that charm of fine manners and kindly feeling of sympathy for the sick that made his presence in the sick room a benediction.

He was a Country Doctor of the Old School. And for a small boy to watch him as he carefully made out the doses of powders and then gave directions about giving the medicine may have had something to do with bringing the presiding officer for this occasion.

For many years his home was on the lot now occupied by this Church house. This auditorium covers the place where he had his office during the Civil War. When I was a boy near 16 years old, my mother brought me to his office to have a small particle of steel taken from my eye. It was necessary for me to take an anesthetic and with the help of a U.S. Army Surgeon, I was rendered unconscious. And it was while going under the influence of the anesthetic that I was made conscious of the fact that there was something in my makeup more than my mind and body. For that something seemed to float away and looked back and could see the unconscious body still lying on the Doctor's couch.

Months later, my mother brought me again into this town to see this Doctor. He was then held as a prisoner of war. She succeeded in getting an order from the Provost Marshal and he was brought in under an armed guard to the Marshall's office. I can never forget the sad face of this good man as he again looked at my eye and told my mother as best he could what to do for me. But such is the misfortunes of war.

After this Civil or Uncivil War was over, this good man was back and helped to reorganize the congregation again. It is too bad that the Session Records of this congregation before the Civil War were lost.

It was after the war that Dr. Stevenson was shot by the accidental discharge of a gun in the wagon of a man traveling through the town on the east side of the public square. And it was Dr. R. J. Carroll who cared for him until his death. And it was through Dr. Carroll's influence that I came to Fayetteville. Had it not been for these Doctors, this Centennial might not be celebrated in this place and in the way it is today. This much for some of the medical men connected with this work.

To Dr. F. R. Earle belongs the credit for planning and working for the upbuilding of this congregation. With the help of the Rev. Cortez Jackson, a member of the Christian Church, a new Church building was erected near the north end of Block Street where the congregation worshipped until the present building was put up under the leadership of Rev. Rasmus Thompson, who has shown his ability as a builder of churches here and at Amarillo, Tex. And we are all glad to have him with us again. Should he tell you the salary that he was to receive, bringing his new wife with him on such a meager stipend, you would all know that he is a man of great faith. But he is not the only preacher who has served this congregation on a small salary and saw it grow in numbers and usefulness. It has filled a place in the great Presbyterian body that few congregations have surpassed. Dr. Earle had a very conspicuous part in bringing about a union between the USA Church and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. And that union really made the claim of the USA Church the only Presbyterian Church in the United States that has Presbyteries in all the 48 states.

HOW LAPE NETTLESHIP GOT HIS NAME

My daughter Jane is a 4th year pre-med student at San Jose State. my other daughter, Nell Anne, married a fellow named Roger Pfaffenberger. Can you imagine changing your name from Nettleship to Pfaffenberger? They had a baby girl last September. I was hoping it would be a boy, so they would name it after my dad. This is my dad's original name -- Gottlieb Ollinger. I don't know whether you ever heard the story around Fayetteville or not, but my grandfather ran a grist mill in Ohio in partnership with a German fellow named Gottlieb Ollinger. He liked this neighbor so well, I guess, that he named his first child -- my dad -- after him. So when my dad became of age he visited the judge and had his name legally changed to Ernest Lape Nettleship, since all his friends had been calling him "Lape" -- short for Gottlieb -- for many years anyway.

Johnny Nettleship, sports editor,
Telegram-Tribune, San Luis Obispo, Calif.
Home address: 1302 Peach, San Luis Obispo, Calif.

THE CLARK-WARD AND RELATED FAMILIES

by Gladys Clark, 3390 Delaware, Beaumont, Texas

William C. Menefee came with Stephen F. Austin's colony and settled in Fayette Co. area, Texas. He had two sons that I know of: Thomas and John S. Menefee. Wm. C. Menefee was a signer of the Texas Independence. John S. Menefee was a Captain in the Mexican-Texas War of 1842. He married Angelina Clark in 1839 in Jackson Co., Texas. A grandson of Thomas Menefee is secretary of our Masonic bodies here at Beaumont.

One of your members, James M. Carselowey of Adair, Okla., has helped me greatly--in fact, he got me started on this search--with love to my husband's mother, Lillie Belle Berry Clark, who died 1958 at Chelsea, Okla.

In one of Grant Foreman's books, "Col. Hitchcock's Travels Through the Indian Territory," I find a puzzle: A Joseph Clark, discharged from Fort Gibson 1825 after his length of service expired. (Microfilm, Fort Gibson - Oklahoma State Library.) In Hitchcock's diary (He was a surveyor who began his travels at Austin, Texas) he states that at Beattie's Prairie, he heard about a Mr. Williams, alias Clark, and says he was one of three discharged soldiers from Fort Gibson who were in the employ of the government and in cahoots with Harrison and Glasscow who were suppliers for Fort Gibson. Is this our Clark he was talking about? -- along with Mr. Dannebough and I am still searching for facts and evidence.

I am enclosing short sketch of facts dug up in that area on the Ward & Mayes families and others who may be interested.

(Editor's note: Mrs. Clark's material is too long for our space but much of it is important. We present the information she sent us pertaining to the Ward and allied families in the Cherokee Nation on the Arkansas line. The list that follows is from the 1852 Payroll of Cherokees in Disputed District of Cherokee Nation. (Source: Original record books at Federal Record Center, Fort Worth, Texas.)

Family No.

15 - George Ward (father). Malinda Ward (daughter). Wife Lucy was white and not listed.
16 - Lucy Ann Thompson - 1 person. (She was daughter of Geo. and Lucy Ward.)
17 - Samuel Ward - 1 person. (Son of Geo. & Lucy Ward.)
18 - Nancy Stover - 1 person. (Granddaughter of Geo. & Lucy Ward. She was daughter of Charlotte Ward & John Henry Stover.)
19 - Lucy Ward - 1 person.
20 - Charlotte Stover (daughter of Geo. & Lucy Mayes Ward. 9 persons listed: Elisha, James, Louisa, Malinda, Charlotte, Martha, Mary, John R.
21 - Sabina Large - 5 persons: Andre, Robert, Sarah, John W.
22 - John Hildebrant - 1 person.
23 - James Ward - 1 person. (Son of Geo. & Lucy Ward.)

24 - Patsy Countryman - 7 persons listed. (Patsy also known as Martha, was daughter of Geo. & Lucy Ward.) John, George, Mary Ann, Andre, Lucy, Samuel.
25 - Nancy Carrol - 4 persons. (She was daughter of James Ward & Lucy Haynie and niece of George & Lucy Ward. Husband's name was Stephen Carrol.) Anna, Jane, Caroline.
26 - Creasy Humphreys - 3 persons, including William and John.
27 - Thomas Monroe - 1 person.
28 - Narcissa Melton - 5 persons. (Narcissa was a Ward, daughter of James Ward & Lucy Haynie.)
29 - Susan Carrol - 2 persons (Hugh). She was granddaughter of James Ward & Lucy Haynie Ward.)
30 - Fuichu Monroe - 2 persons (James). Nos. 30 & 31 were children of Nancy (No. 25 above) who married 1. Monroe & 2. Carrol.
31 - Simpson Monroe - 1 person.
32 - Elizabeth Fields - 1 person.
33 - Mary Clark - 3 persons. (Emily and Cynthia.)
34 - Peggy Nellums - 1 person.
35 - Susan Conner - 8 persons: Araminda, Irene, Mitchel, Sabra, Sophronia, Mary, Martha.
36 - Mary Clarke - 6 persons. (She was wife of Joseph Henry Clarke and daughter of George & Lucy Mayes Ward. Children listed are: George, b.1843; James, b.1845; Lucy, b.1848; Louisa, b.1850; John R., b.1852.
37 - Nancy Riley - 2 persons (Elizabeth Jane.)
38 - Lydia Hoyt - 2 persons (Milo.) The Hoyts were Moravian missionaries at Springplace.
39 - Esther Hoyt - 1 person. Wife of James Ward, the Missionary.
40 - Lucy Hoyt; 41 - Hynman Hoyt; 42 - Sarah Hoyt.
43 - Daniel Hubbard; 44 - Thomas Hubbard.
45 - George Parris - 9 persons: Matilda, Mary, Moses Jr, John, Wilkerson, Henry, Noah, George T.
46 - Elmira Roach - 7 persons: William, George, Nancy, James, Polly Ann, Jonathan.
47 - Emily Walls - 2 persons. (Elizabeth.)
52 - Manena (Manerva) Thornton - 1 person.
54 - Mary Harlin - 2 persons (Elizabeth.)
55 - John Harlin - 1 person; 56 - James Harlin - 1 person.
57 - Joseph Perdue - 4 persons: Sarah, John, Daniel.
58 - James Perdue - 1 person.
59 - Polly Perdue - 2 persons. (Mary J.)
60 - George Bearmeat - 1 person.
61 - Mary Gladden - 3 persons: William, John.
62 - Mary Dammon - 5 persons: Lucy, Mary, Caroline, Martha.
63 - George H. Ward family was stricken out by request of John Ross, they being east of the Mississippi. The Ward children were Sally Ann, Louisa, VanWert, Amanda, Cherokee, Martin, Samuel Manerva, Sabra.
64 - George Boling - person; 65 - Johnson Boling - 1 person; 66 - William Boling - 1 person; 67 - Jess Boling - 1 person; 68 - Caty Boling - 2 persons (Charles.)

73 - Caty Choate - 5 persons: Nancy, David, Susan, Polly.
74 - Celia Franklin - 4 persons: Mary, William, Malinda.
75 - John Choate family - 4 persons.
76 - Delilah Hampton - 7 in family.
81 - Jacob Bushyhead - 1 person.
82 - John Williams - 4 persons: Mary, James, Daniel. This entry signed Zacariah Williams.

83 - Arch Foreman (minor) - 1 person. (Signed, Mary A. Phillips.)
84 - Delilah Starr - 1 person.
85 - Annie Johnston - 5 persons.
86 - Mary Smith - 3 persons: Margaret, Mary Jane.
90 - Rebecca Morten - 7 persons: William, Locke, George, Sally Ann, Gatsey, Barsheba.
91 - Cynthia Morten - 4 persons: Theodore, Hester, Joel J.
92 - Artilla Langley - 4 persons: John R., Thomas, Priscilla.
93 - Elizabeth Crittenden - 3 persons: Thomas, Lydia.
94 - Coleman family.
95 - Dougherty family.
96 - McCoy family.
99 - Elijah Sour John - 1 person. (Signed, James Pritchett)
100- Sabina Author - 5 persons. (She was daughter of Geo. & Lucy Mayes Ward; she married Felix Author.) Nancy, George, Freeman, Patsey.
101- Charlotte Author - 1 person; 102- Sally Author - 1 person.

1867 Cherokee Indian Territory Census, Vol. 2, Tahlequah District:
Mary Clark 33, Nancy Clark 12, William Clark 16, all half breed.
Mary Nave, who married John Clark 1845 near Ross family: Lewis Ross 41, John A. Ross 10, Lizzie Ross 11, Jenny Ross 79, Gasilaim Proctor 42.

In Intermarried Whites with Cherokees, 1880 Cooweescoowee District #49
John H. Clark.

1860 Indian Lands West of Arkansas (Microfilm) Long Swamp, Delaware District, Cherokee Nation:
7 - Mary Adair 29 b. Va.; Louise Jeffery 18 b. Va.; Isabel 20 b. Va.
8 - Lucy Ward 73 b. Ga.
9 - Elizabeth Ward 26 b. Mo.; Jane Lear 20 b. Mo.; J. N. Roby 28 b. Va.
10- John Countryman 46 b. Tenn. Many Conner Neighbors.

Baptist Mission, Cherokee Nation, Westville, Okla.:
234-Lucy Ward 75 b. S. C.; 235-Mary Ward 30 b. Tenn.

(Editor's note: The author, Mrs. Clark, thinks that No. 8 Lucy Ward is her Lucy Mayes Ward, wife of George Ward, or Lucy Haynie Ward, wife of James Ward, Sr. Interested readers can write to Mrs. John D. Clark, 3390 Delaware, Beaumont, Texas 77703. Her compilation of material on the Mayes families of Washington County, Arkansas and Indian Territory appears on the following pages. - WJL)

MAYES IN NORTHWEST ARKANSAS AND INDIAN TERRITORY

by Gladys Clark, 3390 Delaware, Beaumont, Texas

I have collected these facts from the U. S. Census, from Goodspeed's "History of Northwest Arkansas Counties," and from Federal Records at Fort Worth, Texas.

Arkansas 1830 Census, Crawford County (p. 69):

John Mayes family - 1 m of 20-30, 1 F 20-30, 2 M under 5, 1 F under 5.
Ellis Mayes family
Robert Mayes family
Matthew Mayes, Jr., 1 M 30-50, 1 F30-40, several children.
Samuel Mayes, Jr., 1 M 30-40, 1 F 20-30, 1 M 15-20, 1 F 5-10, 1 M 5-10, 1 M under 5, 2 F 10-15, 1 F under 5.

Goodspeed says: "On Cedar Creek Road to Van Buren lived Lucretia Mayes (old settler)."

Under Franklin Co. history, Goodspeed says that the Mayes came to Mulberry Valley about 1829-1830. On page 607: "Some of the white pioneers, previous to the Indian Removal in 1828, began to return to Mulberry Valley; among them came the Mayes, Quesenberrys, Moores, Clarks, etc."

Under Benton Co. history: "Martin Mays settled near the present site of Maysville 1830. Land entry (p. 491), Jan. 31, 1832 to M..Mayes; filed Sept. 13, 1830." (Somewhere in my notes: M. Mays born 1780.)

Arkansas 1840 Census, Crawford County:

Lucretia Mayes - 1 F 30-40, 2 M 10-15, 1 F 10-15, 1 F 5-10, 1 M 5-10.
Elizabeth Mays)
John Mays) near Rector and Trammell families.

Arkansas 1840 Census, Hempstead County:

John Mays - 1 M 40-50, 1 F 30-40, 2 M under 5, 2 F 5-10.

Arkansas 1840 Census, Washington County:

Samuel Mays - 1 M 30-40, 1 F 20-30, 2 M under 5, 1 F under 5.

Arkansas 1850 Census, VanBuren Township, Crawford County:

44 - Lucretia Mays, 43 f., farmer, b. Tenn.
John Mays, 29 m., laborer, b. Ark.
Jackson Mays, 19 m., laborer, b. Ark.

Arkansas 1850 Census, Madison County:

154 - Wm. Mayes (or Mages), 66 m., farmer, b. S. C.
Isabella Mayes, 75 f., b. N. C.
155 - Benjamin Mayes (or Mages), 30 m., b. S. C.

Arkansas 1850 Census, Perry County:

48-51 - Wm. Mayes, 40 m., farmer, b. S. C.
Susannah, 30 f., b. Ala.
Paulina, 12 f., b. Ark.
Sarah J., 9 f., b. Ark.
George W., 7 m., Francis M., 6 m., b. Ark.
William A., 5 m., Thomas J., 5 m., b. Ark.

Arkansas 1850 Census, Washington County, White River Township:

50 - John Mays, 40 m., carpenter, b. Tenn.
Prairie Township:
8 - Samuel Mayes, 40 m., farmer, b. Ga.
Lucinda, 30 f., b. Iowa
Joseph Mayes, 15 m., b. Ark.
Robert Mayes, 9 m., b. Ark.
Emily Mayes, 12 f., b. Ark.
William Mayes, 8 m., b. Ark.
Samuel Mayes, 6 m., b. Ark.
Franklin Mayes, 4 m., b. Ark.
Sophiah Gingler, 16 f., b. Ill.
Note: Lucinda Mayes was a Rutledge girl from Illinois but born in Georgia (Jasper Co.).

Arkansas 1880 Census, Benton County, Eldorado P. O.:

139-162 - William Mayes, 35 m., Indian wagoning, b. Indian Territory. Father was born in Georgia, mother born in Indian Territory. Family. He was son of Samuel Mayes and Nancy Adair.

On the 1852 Cherokee Payroll (Federal Records Center):

George W. Mayes - 5 persons: Charlotte (Bushyhead), Jesse, George W., and Nancy Jane.

Nancy Mayes (wife of Samuel Mayes, b. 1803) - 10 persons: F. O., James A., Joel, Walter, Rachel, William H., Richard T., Samuel Jr., and Wiley.

(My note: Nancy was wife of Samuel Mayes (white) and mother of his part Cherokee children--listed above. Nancy was the daughter of Watt Adair, half-breed son of a famous Irish trader, Mr. Adair. Nancy's husband, Samuel Mayes, was supposed to have been born in 1803 (Starr's History of the Cherokees). Starr lists him as a white man.

(Starr's "History of the Cherokees" 1926 gives this: "Samuel Mayes, born Nov. 11, 1803 in Tenn., married Jan. 27, 1824 Nancy Adair (3/4 Cherokee daughter of Watt Adair, Cherokee). They emigrated to Cherokee Nation West in 1837, settling at Muddy Springs, about three miles from the present town of Stillwell. They had eleven boys and one daughter. Two of these boys became Cherokee Chiefs--Joel Bryan Mayes and Samuel Houston Mayes.

(The above Samuel, born 1803, was supposed to be a brother of our Lucy Mayes, born 1785, who married George Ward, born 1783. Another sister was Nancy Mayes, b. 1787 who married John Bryan, the parents of Joel Mayes Bryan, at one time in Arkansas, then in Indian Territory, then I lose him.)

Starr's family history of various families says that Lucy Mayes was a white woman. She was listed--Lucy Ward, 75 F, white--in 1860 Indian Territory Census (on Arkansas roll) at Baptist Mission area. She was born S. C.

In Appleton's Encyclopedia of American Biography (D. A. R. Library, Tyrell, Beaumont, Texas) Vol. IV, L. O. D. Pick:

"Mayes, Joel Bryan, Cherokee Chief, born in the Cherokee Reservation Georgia, Oct. 2, 1833. Father was white, and mother was of mixed blood and descended on paternal side from James Adair, an Indian Agent under George III of England."

In 1790 North Carolina Census (Burke Co., Morgan Dist.):

John Mays (near to
Clayborn Gunter.)

In "Attack and Counterattack - Texas Mexican Frontier 1842", Nance--there is this on page 595: "Muster Roll of Capt. John S. Menefee's Company of Volunteers, are these names: George Menefee, Charles G. Harrison, William Mayes, Peter Rockefeller, Turners, Whites, and many other familiar names."

CAMPBELL

I have quite a bit of family history on my Campbell line. Mygrandfather, William Hugh Campbell of Caroline Co., Va., and who joined the 1st Dragoons in 1837 and was stationed at Old Fort Gibson. He married Julia Rutherford in 1843 and settled in Washington Co., Ark. where they had ten children. He enlisted in the Confederate service at Fayetteville 11 Nov. 1861, became ill, and was sent home where he died 18 Dec. 1861. Dr. Carter, the father of Dr.Geo.W.Carter,waited on him during his last illness; he died of mastoiditis. I can pick out parts of interest. for Washington Co., and will send you what I have if you with to look it over.

Mrs. A. J. Spicer,
1706 Camden Way, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73116

GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN

(Editor's note: Events do not have to be a century old to qualify as history. We were reminded of this when we received a reminiscent letter from Wythe Walker of New York recalling some events of his boyhood in Fayetteville. This is the sort of stuff of which history is made. The murder of Mrs. Winkelman and the killing of Josh Thompson are occasionally mentioned in the bull sessions in our history office. This is because many of the old-timers remember these events. Wythe Walker's reminiscences have a certain literary flavor that we approve of. He will be interested to know that one of our members, Jack Reed, is collecting anecdotes about Wythe's illustrious father, J. Wythe Walker and his uncle, J. Vol Walker. -- WJL)

Dear Walt:

Where your house stands (231 E. Dickson St.) or immediately back of it, was a large vacant lot. Some way or other, there was also a dirt road attached to Dickson street which ran along the creek, past the "Big Spout Spring" and then through Tincup, the colored section. This lot, back of your home, was an area where we played cowboy and Indian. There was a rumor that buried treasure was there. At night, grown-ups did dig!

Gunter's pasture, where the circus used to perform, near the old Gunter house, was another favorite playground. Believe it or not, when I was some 8 or 9 years old, we found a freshly dug hole, neatly dug with square sides. Something, a chest or a box, had been removed. Certainly its contents were not Spanish gold nor silver plate. I imagine nothing much, but hidden during the Civil War, noted by slaves and subsequently dug up by their descendants or relatives of the owners. Dad used to laugh about people digging around the knerr house on East Mountain. It appears that old Judge Walker had buried lead bars for casting bullets, and the word got out that it was gold bars!

Did I ever tell you that those shallow ditches around the Walker and other old graveyards contained the legs and arms and bodies of the dead from Prairie Grove and possibly Pea Ridge? Dad was there when they dug them up. He said many had a small Bible on them, and that he jumped in the trench and found a coin and was called by a digger "a young grave robber." Dad was born 1867, I recall. Maybe he referred to someone else, as I'd have to look up the time when the Confederate cemetery became operative.

Another--do you recall the Winkelman murder? I do, clearly. I and Byrnes and Phil Williams (Nathan Boone Williams' son) were "camping" in a tent a block south of my home on a vacant area. Mother sent someone down to tell us to get home, but quick! We did.

The Winkelman home was about one block south of the street which dead-ends on College and one west of Block. Mrs. Emma Hodge, daughter entered the home, opened a closet door and her mother fell into her arms. Mrs. Winkelman--I remember her and Uncle John Winkelman--carried her money in a bustle. Later, Mrs. Winkelman, Ben's mother, remodeled the place and it was the Kappa Alpha fraternity home. I always felt leery when I'd pass that closet!

Anyhow, there were arrested one Red Fox and one Mr. Sartin. Sartin hanged himself in jail somewhere, possibly Van Buren. Dad prosecuted Red Fox and lost. Some 8 or 10 years ago I read of Red Fox's trial as defended by an Oklahoma lawyer who had been a boy in Fayetteville, in TRUE magazine. I wrote Buzz Fawcett of TRUE and talked with the author of the story. Dad always had a strong opinion as to who actually instigated or served in this murder other than those arrested. I won't mention names.

Everybody in Fayetteville said that our "Constabule" could hit a running rabbit with his pistol. They all said it but I never believed it. I was growing on 13 and I knew how hard it was to hit a running rabbit with a 12-gauge shotgun. But I never argued with them or disputed their words as I was having my share of trouble in just growing up and if they wanted to believe what they said I couldn't change their minds. And besides, I didn't think they believed what they said.

But our "Constabule" could handle a pistol and after he killed Josh Thompson, people said they had said that Constabule Sam was hell with a .44. I didn't think that killing Josh proved much of anything. Any man hiding, with the law backing him up, could have killed old Josh.

I never knew much about Josh Thompson except that he was a colored man who looked old to a little boy and that he did odd jobs around town and would cook and row the boat when the family went out camping.

Word got around the school that Josh had been killed by the Constabule and at noon most of us ran up to the furniture store and there lay Josh. To this day I don't know why they let us in, but there lay Josh, and he wasn't a colored man any more because his face in death was as white as the palms of his hands when they were alive.

Somebody had stuck yellow lead pencils on each side of his head just above his ears, to show the path of the bullet. Some grown-up said, "Josh must have been stooping down to pick up that sack of chops when the Constabule threw down on him, and Josh never knew what hit him."

Right back of Gilbreath and Taylor's grocery store on Center Street was where Josh died. He was stealing a tow sack full of chops out of a shed in back of the grocery store when the Constabule killed him. It was in winter time and the pool of blood was hazing over kind of, like the frosting on baking shop cup-cakes. The sack of chops was still there.

When the people came to see Josh dead, somebody said, "We'll have to have somebody carry the news to Josh's wife"--whose name was Addy. Embus, a colored man, was there and he said he would and they told him to break the news gently to Addy. Josh's death was the first time I ever learned that there are those who will hurt the living through the dead as salve to their smug pride of still being above ground.

For a long time word was said that Embus walked by Addy's house and yelled "Addy!" and that Addy called back, "Yes, Embus?" and that Embus hollered, "Addy, they done killed Josh!"

Embus, although I wasn't with him, never said any such a thing. I never knew a colored person who in time of trouble, and God knows they have had their share of it, who wasn't kind and gentle, and I knew Embus and I knew he could not ever yell such words.

But it made a good story. It made a very good story. The town loafers, when the dog days came, would sit on the rock wall catty-corner from the Court House and when the heat dried up their talk, somebody would slap his thigh and come up with, "Addy, they done killed Josh!" It was always good for a laugh.

I think most of the town was shamed that anybody had to steal a sack of chops to feed his few chickens. Some said they did not know that Josh was light-fingered and had been warned, but most were shamed. The only ones who said that Josh got his just dues were those who had to feel superior to Josh as there was no one else they could feel superior to who was still alive.

Some years later I came back home and was asked to go out on a picnic with a crowd who were several years younger. There came a lull in the talk. Some young lady, to break the pause, said, "Addy, they done killed Josh!" Everybody laughed and the talking started all over again. I asked what was the meaning of the saying and they told me it was just a pointless thing that everybody said when nobody had anything to say.

I'm not leveling a judgment on a town of good people, nor on a good constabule, nor on a thief. I just don't believe that any man should be killed over a six-bit tow-sack full of chops.

- J. Wythe Walker

KIRBY

I would appreciate your publishing the following, hoping it will help some one, as well as myself.

Christopher KIRBY -- served three different times in the Revolutionary War, from Surry Co., N.C., and was given a pension in Washington Co., Ark. under the 1832 Act of Congress. He was b 10 Sep 1760 Hallifax Co., Va. and lived in Green Co., Tenn. from 1797-1831. He was connected with the Circuit Court of Green Co., Tenn. most of the time he lived there, as Clerk, Bailiff, and one-time Judge.

When he moved to Washington Co., Ark., most of his children were married and came with him except two boys who went to Mo. One was Jesse KIRBY who m Nancy Davis 16 Mar. 1811 in Tenn., went to Jackson Co., Mo. Nancy d 1837, Jesse d 1853, and were both buried in KIRBY burying ground in Independence Twp. The other boy, I do not have his name, and would like to hear from some of his relatives. His wife's name Lucinda b 1795 N.C. and was left with a large family in the 1840s in Benton Co., Mo. Children that came to Washington Co., Ark.:

Sarah m Thomas Pogue 25 Dec. 1806, Green Co., Tenn.
Patsey m Philip Boub (Babb?) 7 Sep 1813 Green Co., Tenn.
Elizabeth m Benjamin Brotherton, 11 Nov. 1811 in Tenn.
Nancy m Aaron Hughes, m 1 July 1822 in Tenn.
Henry Franklin m Rebecca Coulter, Washington Co., Ark.

Will be glad to exchange information.

Clarence T. Chambers,
3659 - 6th Ave., San Diego, Calif. 92103

OLD EBENEZER SCHOOL AT FARMINGTON

by Julia S. Reed

Land for Old Ebenezer church and school was donated by Andrew Allen, a grandfather of Mrs. Nell Allen Brooks at Farmington. The land was bought from the United States government by Mr. Allen on Nov. 15, 1854. Exact dates for the school have not been established; however, it is known that school was in session during the Civil War when Miss Sultana Trent taught a subscription school there. School was held there each year until 1903 when the brick building still in use at the school was built. Bricks were burned on the Allen tract to be used in the new school.

Most of my information is from Mrs. Bertha Engels Gaskill, who will celebrate her 93rd birthday this year. She was a student at Ebenezer school. Besides Mrs. Gaskill, two other students of the old school are living in Washington County--Walter (Pete) Pettigrew of Highway 16 E., and Mrs. Savannah Guilliams Hartley of 213 N. Block St., in Fayetteville. Mrs. Gaskill recalls that the pupils picked up their books at Old Ebenezer on a day in 1903 and marched down to the new building.

On the picture on the facing page, Mrs. Gaskill furnishes these names:

Front row, left to right: Francis and Virgie Williamson, Vada Shreve, Lucy Darling, ---- Fisher, Benetta Buchanan Carlisle, Alta Trowbridge, Sophia and George Dunlap, --- Vaughn, Tinnen Allen, Victoria and Tersy Newman, Savanna Guilliams Hartley, Maud Smith, Maude Black, John Buchanan, Joe Smith, Fred Cole, Walter (Pete) Pettigrew, Clifford Smith, Tommy Johnson, Hugh Cato, Guy Allen, Joe Allen.

Second row, left to right: Hattie Vaught, Tanna Smith, Emma Cecil (an assistant teacher), Bertha Engels Gaskill, Wm. Mayes, Claude Wilson, Kate Darling, Corey Spradlin, Effie Buchanan, Sam Dunlap, John Black, Andrew Allen, --- Dill, Hugh Pettigrew, Ben Allen, Fannie Black, Frank Sohns, Neal Guilliams, Bob Dill.

Third row, left to right: George Spradlin (teacher of the school), Albert Gaskill, James Wilson, unidentified, Tobe Allen, Chas. Burnham, Walter Allen, Wes Burnham, John Allen, Janie Buchannan, Sam Buchannan, Don Spradlin, John Wash Allen, Wesley Burnham, John Allen, Hattie Wade, Guy Allen, Hugh Pettigrew, John Conner Allen, Edward and Bob Dill.

EBENEZER SCHOOL, FARMINGTON

We have been unable to get a definite date for this picture, but Mrs. Julia S. Reed has given us the names (on the facing page).

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF NATIONAL GUARD

by Col. C. R. Mobley, Falls Church, Va.

It is my purpose to call your attention to a fairly significant date in the history of Washington County, and its 50th anniversary. This will occur less than a year from now, for on 5 August 1967, Companies A (Springdale) and B (Fayetteville) of the 2nd Infantry, Arkansas National Guard, then normally referred to as the Second Arkansas, assembled at their respective home stations for duty in World War I. Subsequently, this regiment was reorganized and equipped, becoming about 1 November of that year the 142nd Field Artillery.

As a 17-year-old recruit in B Company, I don't recall too much about the Springdale outfit. However, Garland Ownby, a druggist who had commanded it on the Mexican Border in 1916-17 was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and then or at some time later, Byron Brogdon became Captain. Harry Hough (or Huff) was First Lieutenant, and among its enlisted men were two Prairie Grove boys, Mack and Edward J. Mason. Mack still makes his home at Prairie Grove. Edward was killed in action in 1918 and his name is perpetuated in the title of the Prairie Grove Legion post.

Company B was commanded by Captain Lloyd B. Parsons, a thin young man of about 6 feet 4, who was something of a military genius and shortly after the unit mobilized was transferred to the regular army. Sam Thorpe was first Lieutenant and was regarded as a strict and firm but eminently fair officer. E. K. Hooper, 2nd Lieutenant, was transferred to duty elsewhere upon mobilization and his place taken by 2nd Lieutenant W. A. Price of Fort Smith. The young, trim and efficient 1st Sergeant was Jerome Thompson, now a retired Colonel living at 28 Shannon Drive in Little Rock. In the long years since he first barked me into my initial military position I have looked vainly among other top kicks, some of them appointed by me, for his equal.

Other Sergeants included Grover George, Bert Morton, Ed Smith, O. C. Thompson, John C. Martin, Guy Rogers, Albert Dunigan (always my ideal as a line Sergeant), and several others whose names have escaped me. Perhaps among your readers are other members of the Fayetteville outfit who can supply these names. Corporals whose names I recall were Drake (dubbed quite naturally "Duck"), Ivan R. Davis of Lincoln in whose first squad I initially served, and Ashby, a tall slender rather distinguished looking soldier.

Other names I remember although I cannot always bring to mind their ranks include Lawrence Brewster of Cane Hill, Harrel Knox (who died of WWI gas injuries in the 1940s or 1950s) of Lincoln, Alex Ralston, now of 5600 NW 42nd St., Oklahoma City; Tom Shelly, Walter Greenacer of Green Forest, Wyric Lewis, whose father published a newspaper at Gravette, Ark.; Earl Thompson (brother of Sergeant O. C., who in the mid-1920s operated a radio repair shop in Fort Smith; --- Cox of Greenland or West Fork; --- James, who prior to the war made his home with Dr. and Mrs. J. Webb in Prairie Grove; Burks (?) Wilkerson or Wilkinson; Bob Day, later of the Fayetteville police force; three brothers: J. Hooten, M. Hooten and O. Hooten, who professed to have no other names than the initials; Pendergass, Sasser, Bert Atkinson, Jim Pettigrew, Vince Bell, --- Russell, and a fellow private, Lee Shearer.

An odd shift here: Shearer stayed in the Guard after WWI, became an officer and fire data expert. W. A. Price, promoted to Captain in his active service, dropped out for a time. Then in WWII, Shearer who had first known Price as his superior officer when he was a private, was a Lieutenant Colonel and a battalion commander. Price, now a Major, served for a time as his former subordinate's executive officer. It is reported the two served in perfect harmony in this changed relationship.

A lot of years stack up to make a half-century. This is most of what I remember clearly of Washington County's Army National Guard units in our first war of the 20th Century. Perhaps several of your readers could supply details which have slipped past me or which I never knew. In any event, I feel the 50th anniversary of this muster for foreign service should be marked in some fashion. Call on me for any assistance I can give.

Col. Claiborne R. Mobley
1940 Hilemon Road
Falls Church, Va. 22043

(Editor's note: We fully agree with Colonel Mobley that the 50th anniversary of the muster of Washington County National Guard units for foreign service deserves remembrance and an observance of some kind. FLASHBACK plans to publish a special issue in 1967, in honor of this anniversary. We are asking those of our readers who have information or pictures of these National Guard units of 1917 to get in touch with us at our office at 12½ E. Center St., Fayetteville. -- WJL)

THE LOST BOY

by F. M. McConnell

Many years ago there was an engineer by name of John Stough, who pulled a freight train between Fort Smith and Monett. As it came down the long grade from Winslow to Fayetteville Junction, and elsewhere, he sounded a whistle that everyone new. It was known as"The Lost Boy", and no one either before or since has been able to imitate it.

At that time Steve Jett, now deceased, lived at West Fork and was employed on the Section. He heard the whistle many times and knew it. Charles E. Robinson, who still lives at West Fork, used to ride the train between Garfield and Herd, which is south of Gateway, and he knew the engineer. The railroad north of Garfield travels up a steep grade east of the mountain. In the train days many of the passengers would crowd to the window to look over the tops of the Devil's Eyebrow Mountain, in the direction of Eureka Springs, some 20 miles away, and marvel at the scene.

On a clear day, when other atmospheric conditions were right, the whistle could be heard for many miles, even as far as Middle Fork. It was heard by Jett, Robinson, the writer, and many others. If you think you are good at imitating a whistle try this either with or without your piano, using tremulo or near staccato wherever needed:

"Wh-o-o-o We-o-o, Wh-o-o-o-o Wh-o-o; Wh-o-o--o-o-o."

"THE BLOODY CORNER"

We have had several requests recently asking for the location of Fayetteville's "Bloody Corner." We learned from two of our callers that their high school teacher had given this query to one of her classes. But when several parents and one local business man phoned us at our home, asking the same question, we decided to set the record straight.

We do not know who originated the "Bloody Corner" label. We have not seen this appellation in print, although we have lived in the neighborhood for 38 years. The "Corner" obviously is where Dickson crosses College--the site of the battle of Fayetteville in 1863. Our Society has placed a marker on the spot--the P. R. Green house.

Where the adjective "bloody" came from, we do not know. The Federals had five men killed and the Confederates suffered maybe twenty casualties. Names can be obtained from the official reports of Colonel Harrison and General Cabell. It is quite possible that the adjective "bloody" came from the many dead horses on what is now (1966) the Hatfield corner. The Confederate cavalry came down from East Mountain and General Cabell says he lost many horses.

The only person who saw the "Corner" on the day of the battle, or possibly the next day, and who told me what he saw, was R. J. "Uncle Bob" Wilson. I think he was 12 years old at the time. Mr. Wilson told me about the dead horses but never mentioned a dead soldier. Incidentally, "Uncle Bob" also saw Prairie Grove on the day after the battle out there. He hitched a ride but I have sometimes wondered why his father Alf. M. Wilson, didn't keep a closer watch on his adventuresome son.

So much for the "Bloody Corner." The appellation is of recent origin and doesn't mean a thing.

"SMOKY ROW"

Our Society gets occasional requests for the origin of this name for East Center Street from the present courthouse to the Square. It was "Smoky Row" when I came to town 38 years ago. And there are many old-timers who remember it before that.

There are two theories (guesses). East Center in the early days was a street of wooden shacks, mostly one-story. We have pictures of the street as late as the 1870s and both sides were lined with small frame buildings, unpainted, and housing eating places, stores and miscellaneous businesses. When the professional men, lawyers and doctors, moved in, they often added a second story and had their offices upstairs.

All of these frame buildings of the early days were heated with wood-burning stoves. The smoke helped discolor the many small places of business. It is my guess that the term "Smoky Row" dates from this period. There are, however, some old-timers who ascribe the name to the fact that elderly Negroes congregated wherever there was a place to sit down and this daily line-up gave the street its "Smoky Row" image. There are other theories, but it's hard at this late date to get the facts. And don't ask us how "Tincup" got its name.

PICTURES FROM THE CLARA E. KENDRICK COLLECTION

Mrs. Kendrick, now 83 years old, was born Clara Simpson in Washington County, Ark. She now lives with her daughter in Nowata, Okla. I got acquainted with her some ten years ago when I was researching what the Rev. John Buchanan called the "first six families" in Washington County. Among these "first six" were two Simpson families, two Shannons, John Alexander and Wm. McGarrah.

I am sure that there were other pioneer families in our county in 1827, especially Marrs, Reed, Latta, Evans, Pyeatt and Cox. But documentary evidence is hard to find. I know that the Marrs families were undersold by the historians and I suspected that the same thing had happened to the Simpsons and Shannons. I got no help from the Shannons but Mrs. Kendrick went all-out to help me on her Simpsons.

It should be recorded that many pioneer families, like the Buchanans, Carnahans, Pyeatts, Morrows had preachers and other educated folks who recorded their family's history. But the Simpsons and the Shannons had no one to speak a piece for them, so I went out for these historically neglected families. You wouldn't believe what I found. I will never sell short the Buchanans, Carnahans, Pyeatts, Lattas, McClellans and Walkers and our Society has already published family histories for some of these. Also Russell, Beaty, Rhea, VanHoose, Wilson, Williams, Yoes, Bloyed, and others.

My good friend, the late Dr. Fount Richardson, when he was president of our historical society, told me to "remember that these Cane Hill pioneers were educated men." Then I found George Morrow becoming a preacher although he was unable to read or write. But the Buchanans taught him. It occurred to me that many of the pioneer families had no one to speak or write for them, so I went into the family history of the McClellans, Lattas, Beatys, Holts, Coxes, Reeds, Alexanders and other old families. I like my documentary evidence.

The Rev. Buchanan could name six families and say, "These were the first in Washington County." What the preacher did not know and probably never investigated was the roll of families who had settled in the Indian country and were compelled by law to change their residence to Washington County. And I can name names.

When Mrs. Kendrick sent us her collection of family pictures, she also wrote: "When Frank Latta and his wife bought the old Latta home that now stands in Battlefield Park at Prairie Grove, the old Latta home joined the Hugh Simpson farm. This Hugh Simpson was the second Hugh Simpson in America and he was the father of Jack, George, Hugh No. 3, and Jane who married Boyd Latta, son of John.

"You mentioned Conrow Reed Miller of Cane Hill. Conrow was born in the house of his gr-grandfather, William Reed. Conrow's mother was my double cousin and we were always very close, although she was a few years older than myself. We both loved the same things. Evaline was named after our gr-grandmother, Evaline King, Evaline Reed Miller. A grandfather, James Reed, and my grandfather Samuel King Reed were brothers, and her mother was a sister of my gr-grandmother Ann King Reed."

FROM THE CLARA E. KENDRICK COLLECTION
OF SIMPSON FAMILY PICTURES

The old Simpson log home on Fly Creek, where Clara E., Louis D., and Marvin T. Simpson were born — also Ollie who died at birth. Mrs. Clara E. (Simpson) Kendrick of Nowata, Okla., made this photo from an old painting.

This is the home of Uncle Tom Latta where they raised eight children, all related to the Simpsons and other pioneer families.

John and Hoey Edmiston owned and operated the Ozark Mercantile Co. at Prairie Grove in 1904. This was their store. Mrs. Kendrick's father, Bob Simpson, is standing in the delivery wagon behind the white horse.

The Mount Pleasant school house at first was called Gray's Point because Folley Gray donated the three acres of land, for one of the first school houses and churches built in that area. The house was built by our Simpsons, Reeds, a McCaleb and Edmistons. No. 3 who wife was Ann Gray, daughter of Folley Gray. She lived to be up in her 90s. This school picture would mean a lot to several generations, because it was our pioneers who paid a teacher so much to teach their children how to read and write. Great-grandfather William Reed's children went there to a subscription school. — CEK.

(Editor's note: On the back of this picture is written "Albert Thompson's School." On the back of this old photo is also the notation "Author Small died in well." Someone will have to tell us about that incident if it is to be recorded in our county history.)

A Prairie Grove high school classroom scene of the early 1900s. The young man at the desk, front center, is Marvin T. Simpson, brother of Clara E. (Simpson) Kendrick. He appears again in the bottom picture, at the left in the front row. Mrs. Kendrick has not given us any dates, so we don't know what year this class graduated, but judging by the caps and gowns, it was in the early 1900s. Marvin T. Simpson was the son of Bob Simpson and Annie Dold Simpson.

This is the last picture taken of Amanda Leach, who was Clara E. Kendrick's last living aunt. She is reading from the old family Bible.

This is Fannie Brewster, daughter of Fate Brewster and Lizzie Simpson Brewster. She was the granddaughter of Uncle Jack and Aunt Terry Simpson and sister of Dr. Henry Brewster. She married Ross Moore, son of Bill Moore at Cane Hill. Mrs. Kendrick took the picture in 1956 in Lincoln, Ark. Fannie died a few months later in the Prairie Grove Hospital. Her son, Joe Fay Moore, died six months later, their only child. Joe Fay left two children.

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Mrs. T A. VanGriethuysen
Mrs. Dolores Varner
Mr & Mrs Curtis Vaughan
Mr & Mrs W. W. Vaught
Mrs. S. C. Vinson
Mrs. Miriam Vincenheller

Mr & Mrs Clifton G. Wade
Tex Waggoner
Miss Helen D. Wainright
Bryan Walker
Mr & Mrs J. Wythe Walker
Mr & Mrs Lowry Walker
Mrs. Robert Wanslow
Miss Virginia Wardrip
Gen. Lee B. Washbourne
Mrs. Arthur Waterman
Mr. Robert E. Waterman
Mr & Mrs Fred D. Watson
Mrs. J. W. Webb
John F. Wells
Sam West
Thomas B. West
J. P. West
W. O. West
James O. Whelchel
Miss Eddie White
Mrs. Ruby Wiedeman
Mr & Mrs C. B. Wiggans
Mrs. Eva M. Williams
Josea L. Williams
Miss Lola b. Willia,s
Mrs. May Williams
R. G. Williams
Sam Williams
Mr & Mrs Webb H. Williams
Miss Nelle D. Wilson
R. M. Wilson
Mr & Mrs W. T. Wilson
Robert J. Wiseman
Phil C. Withrow
Rex Wood

Mrs. Clifford Woods
Mrs. Richard P. Woods
John Wright
Lawrence S. Wright
Mrs. M. Edwin Wright
Mrs. James W. Wynne
Edward A. Yeater
Bert C. Yoes
Mrs. Maude Zellner

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Arkansas History Commission, Little Rock, Ark.
Arkansas Library Commission, Little Rock, Ark.
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Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.

NOTES

Send to Mirro Photo Division, Bell & Howell Co., 1700 Shaw Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, 44112, for

Mirror-photo of Goodspeed's History of Northwest Arkansas, 1889. The cost for Washington County History and Biography is $17.00. Byckram binding is $2.50 extra. Total cost including postage $19.75.

I ordered a copy and the work is excellent.

-- Bernice Karnes

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Troutman of Hazleton, Ind., visited our WCHS office in August and brought Mrs. Troutman's [illegible] of our Washington County publications, as well as partial files of the Benton County Pioneer, Crawford County Heritage, Newton County Homestead, Pulaski County Review, and others.

Our address is: Box 237, Fayetteville, Ark.

CAMPUS MEMORIES

When I came to the University 38 years ago, I met some teachers who had been around the campus for many years. I recall my first meeting with Dean V. L. Jones, Dean W. N. Gladson and Dean Dan T. Gray. I got along well with all three of these, but I did not do so well with Dean Fichtner of the Business School and Dean Prall of the College of Education. Nor did I do too well with some of the teachers. However, I was fond of W. B. Mahan, Henry Tovey, Harry Shultz, A. W. Jamison and the three S's in the College of Engineering -- Spencer, Stelzner, Stocker. I made early contacts with the language profs, especially Lussky (German), Strauss (Latin), and Marinoni and Passarelli (Romance Languages). I should add Kessler.

I had a difficult time understanding the two Italian professors who taught French and Spanish. But they were kind to me and I spent many a pleasant hour at the Marinoni home. Marinoni had been at the University a long time and was a close friend of the president, J. C. Futrall. I remember asking Signor Marinoni one time why he remained on the athletic committee when he didn't know a bowling ball from a bocci ball. He told me that President Futrall wanted him on the athletic committee so I told him he was the president's yes-man. "Yes," he said, "but I get free tickets to the games." When Marinoni finally dropped off the athletic committee, Passarelli took his place. This was more of the same, except that I could talk Pass's language, which wasn't Italian.

Pass was sincerely interested in the success of the Razorback teams and one year he brought two Silver Gloves boxers down to Fayetteville. TThese chaps were named Conte and Raggozino. Pass asked me to take pictures of the two transported New York fighters, which I did. Luckily I kept the negatives, in case there is any argument. I may be wrong about this, but when Raggozino appeared in his first UA fight, he got a beating. I think it was from the late Joe Biddle but it might have been from Milam Creighton.

Pass himself was one of the promoters of the weekly boxing shows at the Fayetteville Armory. In fact, he refereed many of the fights. I was usually in a ringside seat, courtesy of Allen Wilson, and was present on the night that Pass's belt gave way, his pants slipped down and revealed lavender shorts.

But the greatest embarrassment I ever had from my Italian friends occurred at Fort Smith, when Pass and Signor and Strauss and I drove down there for a boxing show at the ball park. I made the mistake of sitting beside Marinoni. At one stage of the show, some roughnecks behind us started to heckle us. Marinoni stood up and faced them, and told them the greatest fighter in the world was Primo Carnerra. The barrage of tobacco cans, folded newspapers, etc. almost knocked Signor down but he made his speech, and I was proud of him. Although a Prince Albert tobacco can hit me behind the ear.

Our international friendship ceased for a while, when the Italians decided to wipe out Ethiopia. This war was fought for real in Africa but the U of A students fought it in the Majestic Cafe summer garden. Pass claimed to have a kinsman named Graziano who was giving Haile Selassie hell, but we were never able to locate Graziano. Nor were we able to locate Black Jack Pershing for whom Pass claimed to have served as an interpreter in World War I.

Passarelli was a good cook. He used to prepare the dishes for our group of eaters in Prof. Harry Strauss's apartment in the Gregg house on Gregg street. Pass would occasionally come up with some unusual dishes. I remember one time when one of the habitues challenged him to prepare a "different" spaghetti sauce. Pass had the answer. He produced an anchovy sauce that would have delighted old Musso himself. At this late date, I am ashamed of some of the ribbing we gave our colleagues from the Romance Language department, especially after the Big Shot took over in Italy. But we had some good advisers to help the minority -- Dean Waterman of the Law School, Dr. Mahan of Philosophy, and Dr. Hastings and his banjo. How those men could eat spaghetti!

When these good men and great teachers died, I attended their funerals. Marinoni's funeral was from the St. Joseph's Church in Fayetteville. I'll never forget the singing of Memo Morsani and I'm sure that Signor Antonio was conscious of it even through his stainless steel casket. Morsani could sing, with no apologies to anyone. They put Marinoni in a vault for a time and I think finally took him back to his native Italy.

This reminds me of something else. Once in the old days I accompanied the two Italian profs to Chicago. I don't know who our host was, but we went to an eating place on Rush Ave. When we entered the lobby, the Signor led me over to an artistic print of an Italian seaside town, his native Sirmione, Italy. One other thing I remember about this Chicago trip was that Pass asked me to call a cab, to get back to the Loop. I called a Checker Cab and caught hell from both my Italian friends, because they both owned stock in Yellow Cab. How was I to know?

I really felt bad when Pass died. I had called on him at the Veterans hospital, but a few days later he was gone. We all went out to the Catholic Church in Tontitown. Sitting in front of me was the U of A's new president, Dr. Caldwell. Too many of the johnny-come-lately Big Shots don't know the men who built the U of A or don't care. They pay lip service, but Prexy Caldwell from Yazoo City, Miss. went along to the National Cemetery in Fayetteville and saw Pass put away. I think Pass would have liked that National Cemetery burial, because he had imbibed a lot of Ozarks patriotism. I never pass Pass's grave in the National Cemetery without saluting.

I could tell a hundred yarns about the Marinoni-Passarelli duo, but I would have to start with the first news release I wrote for the U of A News Bureau, that told about these two professors writing no less than 14 language textbooks, either alone or in collaboration. Both Signor and Pass liked their publicity. I also remember that Pass and "Doc" Gilbert used to officiate at the Arkansas track meets. On one occasion Pass was the finish judge of a mile run but couldn't be found. He was finally discovered taking a nap on the turf behind Gray Hall. He got up in time to start his stop-watch and pick the winner.

The only picture I ever took of L. A. Passarelli appears on the facing page. He was chef at a Poetry Club picnic at the Johnson fish hatchery. At this late date I'll have to confess that I never took a picture of Signor Marinoni. Rosa, yes, but Signor no.

-W. J. Lemke

PROF. LUIGI PASSARELLI

Serving as chef for the annual picnic of the University Poetry Club, at the fish hatchery at Johnson, in the early 1930s.

Rosa Zagnoni Marinoni, who sponsored the Poetry group, appears in the picture below.

Photos by
W. J. Lemke

MORE CAMPUS MEMORIES

I have been on the University staff for 38 years and so far as I know I am still an Emeritus Professor. I could, of course, fill pages with my memories of the early days, most of them unimportant. For example, in my collection is a photo and some notes about Mr. Beaudine, who was a combination of traffic officer and general handyman on the campus.

I would have forgotten Beaudine (French name) except for the fact that my good friend, J. S. Waterman, dean of the Law School when Law was in the Basement of Old Main, occasionally called my attention to Beaudine's activities, which the Dean could see from his office in the southeast corner of the Basement. Beaudine wore a uniform cap and had frequent disputes with faculty members who used the parking space just south of Old Main. There was no other place to park in those early days. Also, there were few automobiles. I walked twice a day from my home on North College to the U of A campus for five years before I acquired my first car, a used Chevvy. I wish I had that car now.

Most of my colleagues of 1928 are dead. I have attended an impressive list of faculty funerals. Most of them I would like to forget, But then I remember Miss Jobelle Holcombe standing beside Dean Ripley's casket and reciting "Crossing the Bar" as he had requested.

In the current issue of Flashback are a few memories of the Romance Language profs, Marinoni and Passarelli, whom I shall never forget. They were kind to me, as were most of the other old-timers on the faculty. They could have made it hard for me, a Chicago import, but they didn't. I should especially like to pay tribute to Dean V. L. Jones, George Hastings, D. Y. Thomas, Harry H. Strauss, W. S. Gregson, L. L. Hilton, Dean Martha Reid, W. R. Spencer, George Stocker and Dean W. N. Gladson, Misses Jobelle Holcombe and Mary Ann Davis, and others. Some of the old-timers, like myself, are still living. I'd like to mention their names because they were king to me when I needed kindness. Among them: G. D. Nichols, Walter Cole, Glen Rose, S. C. Dellinger, Harrison Hale, H. G. Hotz, T. C. Carlson, F. L. Kerr, L. L. Browne, Paul Milam, George Cole, Bill Stelzner, Davis Richardson, Ed Meriwether, Dr. A. A. Gilbert, Al Lussky and the Book Store maestro, Charlie Stone. I should mention the presidents and the janitors, without either of which, the University would be unable to function.

Since my field was Journalism, I am publishing two photos of the annual Press Banquets. These deserve a place in history, not because I am a name-dropper, but because national figures like Hodding Carter and Marquis Childs were persuaded to come down into Arkansas and help us get our Journalism work going.

— W. J. Lemke

LETTERS FROM READERS

I am grateful to Sylvia Carmichael McRoy for giving me the gift of Flashback up to this time. Enclosed is my check for 1967 dues. I just love it and have enjoyed every issue. My best wishes for the coming year.

Flournoy Price Cheatham,
301 Mt.Kemble Ave., Morristown, New Jersey
- wchs -

The last issue of the Flashback is great. Bill especially enjoyed the Civil War experiences of Sarah Ellis Yeater. We need the address of Miss Mary Gaither whose Pogues are in Bill's ancestral line. He is descended from the Nancy Pogue who married the Rev. Benjamin Williams. The Weems-Williams have a tradition on one of the grandmothers who fell from her horse riding through the mountains into Tennessee. Rev. Benjamin Williams was an early Methodist preacher in Green Co., Tenn. I have seen his grave; he was buried in a vault in a place of honor in front of the Carter Chapel Church in that country, not far from Greenville.

Mrs. C. V. Lisman Jr.,
6410 Creswell Rd., Shreveport, La. 71106
- wchs -

I regret that I had not expressed our gratitude to you and the Washington County Historical Society many times, and long before this, for all you have done for us in this area to preserve our history and records. My mother, who was Betty Pyeatt Zellner, spent, as she said, "the best years of her life" working on the genealogy of the Pyeatt family. She took the story back to the time when the Pyeatt "boys" came with the French Huguenots and first settled in Charleston, S.C.

The first wedding ceremony performed in Charleston was a Pyeatt wedding and there are still Pyeatts there. My mother went to the Cane Hill College and boarded with our cousins, the Carnahans.

As far as the Zellners are concerned, you amazed me when you mentioned that you knew a Zellner taught in Fayetteville. He was my uncle Ferdinand. He and my grandfather Emil came here from Berlin. The name was Zoellner when they came but no one pronounced it correctly and of course could not spell it. My grandfather had decided to make this his home, so he had the name changed to Zellner. They came to escape military conscription in Germany. My grandfather did serve in the War between the States, on the Confederate side, of course. After my uncle left Fayetteville, he taught in Mills College for several years and then conducted an orchestra in San Francisco. My grandfather was a cabinet maker and his furniture had been scattered around pretty well over this area.

Thank you again for doing so much for all of us. Some of us should have done the work you are doing. At any rate, we were derelict in our duty, we do acknowledge the fact that we are deeply in the county historical society's debt.

Mack and Julia Zellner Thompson,
Box 251, Prairie Grove, Arkansas

Hodding Carter, Pulitzer prize-winning newspaper editor, receiving the U of A Press Club key at the press banquet in 1949. At left, Robert "Dusty" Rhodes, Traveler editor, and Bill Secrest, Press Club officers. At right, Wanda Wassner, "Miss Arkansas Traveler."

Marquis Childs, nationally known columnist, being honored by the U. of A Press Club. At left, W. J. Lemke, then Mr. and Mrs. Childs, and at right the two Press Club officers who made the presentation — Pen Woods of Fort Smith and the late Hal Lockman Jr. of Malvern.

LETTERS FROM READERS

Please send me a copy of your "Edward Gee Miller: His War." I plan to come to Fayetteville in the near future and expect to call at your office and meet you nice people who are doing such a wonderful job.

Wm. C. Hale,
PO Box 217, Snelling, Calif. 95369

- wchs -

Enclosed is check for 1967 membership dues for myself and for Clem Collier of Gillett, Ark. Would also like to have a copy of Washington County Marriage Records 1845-1869. Sorry the county's appropriation of $500 didn't materialize, so am enclosing another $3 to help with markers, etc. Mr Neighbor, Mr.R.O.Taylor Sr., remembers when the circus came to Gunter Addition and when merchants closed shop after receiving mourning cards. Mr. Taylor is a walking history himself. Thank you for all your fine work. Perhaps it is more enjoyed than you realize.

Mrs. Eva Williams,
1034 N.College Ave., Fayetteville, Ark.

- wchs -

One of our summer visitors was Mrs. Olga Trail Edwards, formerly of Farmington and the U of Arkansas, and now living in Seattle, Wash. She was interested in getting information about Pleasant Wear Harvey Cumming. We copied the Cummings story for her, as it was recorded in rhyme by the late father of Judge Maupin Cummings. This seems to show that Pleasant Wear H. Cumming was not one of the Cummings line that settled in Washington County. On her return home, Mrs.Edwards wrote us as follows::

> I refer you to the last entry on page 2 of the Evergreen Cemetery records: Linna, wife of John Kimbrough (1827-1862).
>
> Malinda Wear (daughter of Pleasant Miller Wear and Tryphenia Tipton) was born Nov. 7, 1827, in Sevier Co., Tenn. and died Dec. 19, 1862 in Fayetteville, Ark. She married Dec.10, 1845 at Mt.Vernon, Mo., John Spiller Kimbrough who was born July 5, 1819 and died May 16, 1895 at Clinton, Mo.
>
> When the war came on, John S.Kimbrough and family retreated with General Price on his move through Missouri to Arkansas and during 1862 they resided in Fayetteville. The winter was severe and Malinda (Linna) died from exposure incurred while nursing wounded soldiers.
>
> John S. Kimbrough went back to Missouri and married again. By his first wife, Malinda Wear, he had three children: Pleasant Wear Kimbrough, Mary Kathrine Kimbrough and Anna Nixon Kimbrough.

Mrs. Edwards has promised to get us a typed or xerox copy of a Civil War diary that describes the battle of Prairie Grove. This diary is owned by a lady in Seattle and we have written Mrs. Edwards that we are anxious to see it.

- wchs -

D. W. Castle, 11 So. Eastern Ave., Joliet, Ill., is a long-time member of our society, due chiefly to his interest in the Battle of Prairie Grove. He has visited the battlefield a number of times and always drops in to say Hello. He has just sent us a copy of an unusual historical booklet Published by the McLean County Historical Society.

- wchs -

MAN'S ALCHEMY

Once it was thought that no substance
Ever was known to quite equal
In all its parts, the same portion
Nature is known to distill there.
But, through the alchemists' searchings
Science has found out the secret
Hidden for aeons and aeons,
Locked in the depths of the ion.
Thus with the fruits and the flowers
All for his delicate pattern,
Using his arts and his magic,
Man comes to out-rival nature.
Colors far richer and rarer
Than those of rainbow at even'
Thrown on the canvas of Heaven,
By that great orb through the cloud mist.
Nectars e'en sweeter than honey
Gleaned from the Heaths of Hymettus;
Stored by the bees 'mid the boulders
Strewing that mountainous region.
Perfumes more fragrant than attar,
Drawn from the roses of Omar,
And kept by the priests of Islam
'Gainst the annointing of Mahdi.
Found out by much transmutation,
How to release from the atom,
Jewels of radiant texture;
Metals of marvelous value.
All this, and more, man has mastered;
And, having fathomed the finite,
Peered into all Earth's recesses,
Comes now to search the Infinite.
And, since we read in the "old books"
How that no thing shall be hidden;
No doubt that seas now uncharted
Soon will be made safe for travel.
So that at last we shall see him
Well past the shoals and the narrows
Land on the shore of Elysium;
Man by the side of his Maker.

J. D. Eagle

The above poem appeared in the May, 1920, issue of "The Self Starter", a copyrighted, 30-page brochure edited and published by J. D. Eagle at Harrison, Arkansas. Had it been written today the writer would have titled it "To An Astronaut."

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FLASHBACK INDEX 1966
Volume XVI, Nos 1,2,3,4

NOV 22 1967

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